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1990 CRIME AND JUSTICE REPORT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Government of the District of Columbia

Sharon Pratt Dixon, Mayor

MAYORAL MESSAGE

The District of Columbia is at a crossroads today. Like other cities in America, joblessness, drug use and a high dropout rate have all taken their toll. While crime is on the rise, the resources we need to tackle these deeply-rooted problems are not. It is our challenge to do more with less.

We are implementing new solutions in the District of Columbia. Agencies throughout the D.C. government are coordinating their resources, adopting new approaches and planning strategies to reduce and prevent violent crime, especially among youth. Other segments of our community are being asked to get involved. Partnerships between the private and public sectors of this city are being forged to address the critical problems underlying increased violence and crime.

Washington, D.C. has made progress. As this report points out, drug use among our young people is undeniably on the decline. We are looking forward to even greater progress in the future. With a sustained effort, this community can and will reach its goal.

Sharon Pratt Dixon, Mayor

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INTRODUCTION

The District's criminal justice system is comprised of five basic organizational components: police, prosecution, defense, courts, corrections and parole. Together these components carry out the criminal justice process. This process involves detection of crime and apprehension of criminals, pretrial decisions and services, trial, sentencing and corrections or service of sentences. In carrying out these functions, the various criminal justice agencies involved participate in various information and data-gathering activities. Their efforts to collect and analyze data play a vital role in monitoring and evaluating the District's criminal justice system and in examining trends that affect the system.

This report provides a statistical overview of activities and outcomes in the different stages through which persons and cases are processed in the District's criminal justice system. The data are presented in an order that parallels the actual flow of cases through the criminal justice system from reported offenses to corrections and parole. Information regarding juvenile justice trends is included as well, as are descriptions of the criminal justice and juvenile justice processes in the District.

The data represent five- and 10-year trends. Graphs, charts and maps appearing in this report are taken from data presented in the tables, text and appendix sections. In addition to the statistical charts and graphs, a geographically based analysis that presents the location of reported offenses in the District is provided.

A special addition to this report includes a discussion of community empowerment policing, a change in the style of policing toward proactive crime prevention and problem solving.

The law enforcement section of this report includes information about reported crime in the District, adult arrests and characteristics of adult arrestees. Data pertaining to prosecutions and convictions by type of offense are presented in the section on courts.

In the corrections section of this report, data on the average daily population of the District's correctional facilities and incarceration rates is given. The section on parole reports data for grants and revocations.

This year, the juvenile justice section of this report has been expanded. In addition to data for juvenile arrests, prosecutions and dispositions, and juvenile drug use; the report provides a profile of juvenile arrestees and an overview of juvenile intervention and detention.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOURCES

Table 1
District of Columbia Total Expenditures* by Agency Fiscal Years 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Government Direction & Support	101,597	110,908	113,928	109,525	108,623
Economic Development	96,659	111,597	116,486	121,123	120,064
Public Safety & Justice	**594,310**	**660,629**	**710,072**	**767,746**	**869,340**
Public Education	515,069	544,929	588,485	625,356	683,690
Human Support Services	613,652	657,865	731,541	789,623	830,775
Public Works	196,319	198,757	215,336	207,612	210,262
Financing & Other Uses	194,786	211,308	232,931	250,838	269,162
Enterprise Funds	152,731	157,491	203,203	193,570	179,682
Capital Outlay	375,574	437,295	296,724	293,208	216,237
Total	**2,840,697**	**3,090,779**	**3,208,679**	**3,358,601**	**3,487,835**

*Expenditures are in thousands of dollars.

Source: District of Columbia Supporting Schedules, Office of the Budget.

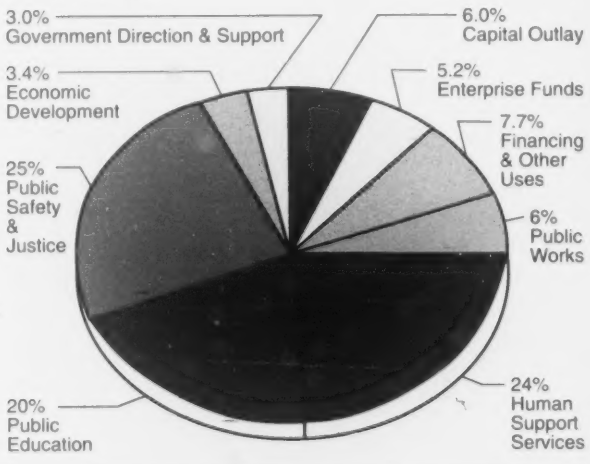
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

In fiscal year 1990, total expenditures for the District of Columbia government were over $3.4 billion dollars, a 23 percent increase over fiscal year 1986 and a 4 percent increase over fiscal year 1989 when total expenditures were $2.8 billion and $3.3 billion respectively. A quarter of the expenditures was earmarked for public safety and justice in fiscal year 1990, while in 1986, 21 percent was designated for this purpose. In terms of the actual dollar amount, there was a 46 percent increase in this apportionment compared with fiscal year 1986 and a 13 percent increase from 1989 *(Table 1, Figure 1)*.

As has been the case for the last two years, the Department of Corrections had the largest budget within the public safety and justice sector in fiscal year 1990, comprising 36 percent. The corrections budget has increased 53 percent since 1986 and 17 percent over the 1989 budget. The Metropolitan Police Department, which at one time comprised the largest expenditure, has the second highest budget of $249,804,000 in fiscal year 1990. There has been a 47 percent increase in this budget since 1986 and an 18 percent increase since 1989 *(Table 2, Figure 2)*.

Proportionately, the greatest increase in expenditures between fiscal years 1986 and 1990 was in the Board of Parole budget. Their appropriation increased 268 percent between 1986 and 1990, rising from $1,434,000 to $5,281,000. It should be noted

Figure 1
D.C. Government Total Expenditures By Agency Fiscal Year 1990



that parole services were transferred from the Department of Corrections to the Board of Parole in fiscal year 1988, affecting expenditures in both of these agencies.

The next largest increases from fiscal years 1986 to 1990 were for judicial retirement and the Public Defender Service whose budgets increased 58 and 55 percent respectively. The smallest budgetary increase occurred in the Office of the Corporation Counsel, which increased by 20 percent from $9,902,000 in 1986 to $11,885,000 in 1990.

The only area within the public safety and justice sector to show a decrease in expenditures was in other criminal justice operations, which include the Law Revision Commission and the Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis. Expenditures in this area went from $1,397,000 in 1986 to $1,293,000 in 1990, representing a 7 percent decrease *(Table 2)*.

Since fiscal year 1989, the greatest increases in expenditures were in the areas of judicial retirement and the Public Defender Service. Expenditures for judicial retirement went from $2,600,000 to $3,200,000. The Public Defender Service increased from $5,583,000 to $6,875,000. Both increased by 23 percent. Again, the only decreases were found within expenditures for other criminal justice operations, which declined by 39 percent from $2,108,000 to $1,293,000 *(Table 2)*.

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Table 2
District of Columbia Government Public Safety and Justice Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1986-1990

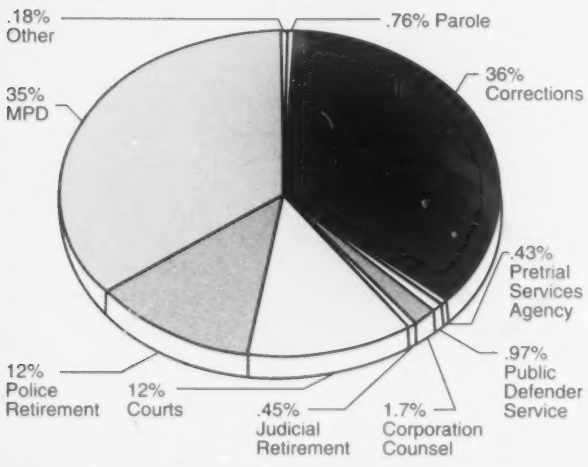
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Metropolitan Police Department	169,809	185,750	197,687	212,428	249,804
Police Retirement	66,888	72,670	74,512	78,390	85,865
Courts	60,426	65,512	73,544	77,189	87,777
Judicial Retirement	2,020	2,500	2,601	2,600	3,200
Corporation Counsel	9,902	10,450	12,317	12,754	11,885
Public Defender Service	4,428	4,786	5,222	5,583	6,875
Pretrial Services Agency	2,141	2,361	2,435	2,821	3,014
Corrections	164,727	185,412	194,608	215,468	252,776
Board of Parole	1,434	1,994	3,931	5,041	5,281
Other	1,397	1,138	1,711	2,108	1,293
Total	**483,172**	**532,573**	**568,568**	**614,382**	**707,770**

*Fire Department Retirement, settlements and judgements, National Guard and Office of Emergency Preparedness not included in public safety expenditures.

Source: District of Columbia Supporting Schedules, Office of the Budget.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 2
Criminal Justice Expenditures By Agency Fiscal Year 1990



THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District's criminal justice system is comprised of five basic organizational components: police, prosecution, defense, courts and corrections. These major components participate in a five-stage criminal justice process:

- Detection of crime and apprehension of offenders
- Pretrial decisions and services
- Trial
- Sentencing
- Corrections or service of sentence

There are six publicly financed District agencies that have statutory responsibilities for administering the criminal justice process: Metropolitan Police Department, Pretrial Services Agency, Superior Court, Corporation Counsel, Department of Corrections and the Board of Parole. Additionally, the Public Defender Service, an independent agency and the United States Attorney's Office are involved in the city's criminal justice system.

The criminal justice process begins with the police who must determine the validity of a reported crime and follow by investigation, identification and possible apprehension of suspects. The police must then decide, based upon the facts of the case, the nature of the charges to be forwarded to the prosecutor for a determination of whether or not and what to prosecute.

At the next stage, the alleged offender's pretrial status must be determined based upon the recommendation of the Pretrial Services Agency prior to arraignment in the case of alleged misdemeanors or presentment in the case of alleged felonies. Several factors are considered in the decision to release or detain a defendant. In reviewing a defendant's case, the pretrial examiner considers his ties to family and community, employment status, residency, prior record of failure to appear in court, drug abuse and criminal history and other indicators of reliability.

In the case of arraignment, charges are presented, a plea is entered and a trial date may be set. In the case of presentment, the arrestee is informed of the charge, counsel is appointed (if necessary), pretrial status is determined and a date is set for a preliminary hearing (unless waived).

In felony proceedings, the pretrial stage involves a series of preliminary and Grand Jury hearings. The hearings are designed to ensure that the evidence and facts of the case presented are sufficient to establish probable cause for indictment. In a preliminary hearing, a judge determines from the evidence presented by the prosecutor if there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed. In a Grand Jury hearing, the prosecutor's evidence is reviewed and, if the evidence is sufficient, an indictment is issued. In a small percentage of cases, the Grand Jury can initiate an investigation, issue an indictment based on investigation findings and then issue an arrest warrant. The defendant indicted under these circumstances is then arraigned and subsequently stands trial.

The prosecutor remains the key participant throughout this stage of the criminal justice process and may use some discretion until Grand Jury indictment to dismiss the case for any number of reasons. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel prosecutes juvenile cases, traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases and civil suits to which the District government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all other criminal cases.

In felony prosecution, if probable cause is established at the preliminary hearing stage, the case is bound over to the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury indicts, the case then proceeds to arraignment, where a plea is entered. Before a defendant enters a plea or goes to trial, it is the obligation of the defense counsel to investigate the case and interview any witnesses. In the majority of cases, disposition is resolved by a plea of guilty to all or some of the charges indicated. If plea bargaining occurs, the prosecutor and defense counsel discuss whether the client can plead guilty to the given charges or lesser charges based on the defendant's prior criminal record and role in the crime. If a felony defendant pleads not guilty, a trial by either judge or jury takes place and a determination of guilt or innocence is made. If a defendant pleads guilty, or if a defendant is found guilty by a judge or jury, a conviction is established and a sentence is imposed.

Persons who have pled guilty or been convicted following trial are subsequently sentenced by the court. Sentencing options include incarceration, probation, a fine, placement in a halfway house, institutionalization or community service. If a person is sentenced to incarceration, a classification evaluation is conducted to determine the level of supervision and services he will need. The findings of this study are the basis for deciding the facility in which the inmate's sentence will be served.

If not incarcerated, a person may be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years. Conditions of probation include drug testing, alcohol treatment, employment and reporting to an assigned probation officer. Also, a person may be placed in a residential treatment facility for all or part of his probation. Violation of probation terms may result in probation extension or revocation. If probation is revoked, the probationer may then be incarcerated or placed in a halfway house. If a probationer adheres to the terms of his probation, his probation may be terminated early.

Once an inmate has served his minimum sentence, he may be considered for parole. Parole eligibility is determined by a review of reports of progress during incarceration, parole guidelines and personal interviews, as well as other factors that indicate the possibility of risk to the community. If parole is granted, an inmate may be released to a halfway house, a work-release program or directly into the community.

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Overview

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is primarily responsible for law enforcement in the District of Columbia. The department has both city and state law enforcement authority and is charged with a broad range of statutory and municipal law enforcement responsibilities. In 1990, MPD employed an average of 4,489 full-time officers, 560 civilians and 259 cadets. The department had a funded strength of 5,055 officers in 1990. In addition to the MPD, there are 23 other public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia with more than 3,000 commissioned police officers. These public agencies have police powers limited to specific geographical areas and include, among others, the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division, the U.S. Capitol Police, the U.S. Park Police and the Metro Transit Police.

The most common way a crime becomes known to the police is for the victim to report it. Other crimes become known when a law enforcement officer either witnesses a crime in progress or uncovers evidence of a crime while conducting patrol duties. A citizen other than the victim may also witness a crime and then report the crime to the authorities.

Reported offense data throughout the United States focus primarily on the eight major offenses defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as Crime Index offenses, or Part I offenses. These offenses are further divided into two groups: violent offenses, which include homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and property offenses, which include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. In selecting the crimes to be included in the Crime Index, the FBI considers several factors. The seriousness of the crime and frequency of occurrence serve as indicators of the nation's crime experience. While there are differences in criminal status for given crimes in different jurisdictions, all crime index offenses are fully defined and a single definition for each of the chosen offenses was developed to ensure measurable crime data. In the future, the District and other jurisdictions will move toward implementation of the National Incidence Based Reporting System which will allow for more variables to be collected regarding the specific nature of individual crimes.

Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I offenses (see appendix for definitions). This category of offenses was devised and adopted in order that law enforcement, judicial and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses.

After a crime is reported, the police must determine the validity of the reported offense. Once validated, the police investigate and attempt to identify and apprehend a suspect. After an individual is taken into custody, the police decide, based on the facts of the case, which charges to impose and forward to the prosecutor. A complete description of the criminal justice process after arrest is given later in this report.

This section of the report examines reported offense data, geographic patterns of crime, adult arrest data, characteristics of adult arrestees and trends and issues concerning reported offenses and arrests in the District.

Reported Offenses

The population estimate for the District during 1990 is 606,900, the lowest it has been in more than ten years. In spite of this decline in population, the crime rate as measured by reported Crime Index offenses has continued an ascent that began in 1985. The Crime Index total for 1990 was 65,647 or 10,817 per 100,000 population. This crime rate was the highest it has been since 1982. In 1981, it was 10,837 per 100,000 residents. Closer inspection reveals that, compared with 1981, the crime rate has declined in every category with the exception of homicide, aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft. The property crime rate for 1981 was 2 percent higher than 1990, while the violent crime rate was 7 percent lower in 1981 than in 1990 *(Table 3, Figure 3)*.

Compared with 1981, there has been a 4 percent increase in reported Crime Index offenses. This reflects a 3 percent increase in reported violent offenses and a 6 percent decrease for property offenses. The largest decreases in reported offenses were for arson, which declined by 50 percent from 428 in 1981 to 216 in 1990; and robbery, which decreased by 29 percent from 10,399 in 1981 to 7,365 in 1990. The greatest increases were for homicide and motor vehicle theft, which escalated by 112 and 115 percent respectively. Homicide increased from 223 in 1981 to 473 in 1990 and motor vehicle theft went from 3,765 to 8,109 within the same period *(Table 3)*.

Between 1986 and 1990, each of the eight reported offenses increased, resulting in an overall increase of 25 percent. There

was a 59 percent increase in reported violent offenses and an 18 percent increase in reported property offenses. Homicide increased 144 percent from 194 to 474, robbery increased 76 percent from 4,179 to 7,365 and aggravated assault increased 63 percent from 4,181 to 6,819 *(Table 3)*.

More recently, the Crime Index total has increased by 5 percent from 1989 to 1990. This reflects a 16 percent increase in violent crime and a 3 percent increase in property crime. The greatest increases were for rape and aggravated assault. Although rape had steadily declined from 1982 to 1988 (61 percent), it increased dramatically by 63 percent from 186 in 1989 to 303 in 1990. The number rate for rape, however, is still lower than in 1982. Aggravated assault increased by 18 percent from 5,775 in 1989 to 6,819 in 1990. The number of homicides, which continue to increase, went from a record-breaking 434 in 1989 to 474 in 1990, an increase of 9 percent *(Table 3)*.

Reported Crime Relative to Other Cities

In a comparative analysis of reported offenses in U.S. cities with populations greater than 400,000, data indicate that 11 cities had overall crime rates higher than the District's. There are 15 cities with higher violent crime rates than the District and 3 cities with higher property crime rates *(Table A-1)*.

Table 3

Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 Residents of Reported Crime Index Offenses* in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1981-1990

Year		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1981	Total	630,600	68,338	14,468	53,870	223	414	10,399	3,432	16,832	32,845	3,765	428
	Rate		10,837	2,294	8,543	35	66	1,649	544	2,669	5,209	597	68
1982	Total	630,000	66,071	13,397	52,674	194	421	9,137	3,645	14,744	33,435	4,086	379
	Rate		10,487	2,127	8,361	31	67	1,450	579	2,345	5,307	649	60
1983	Total	627,500	58,150	11,936	46,214	186	406	7,698	3,646	12,483	29,405	3,955	371
	Rate		9,267	1,902	7,365	30	65	1,227	581	1,989	4,686	630	59
1984	Total	623,000	53,857	10,725	43,132	175	366	6,087	4,097	10,954	27,471	4,374	333
	Rate		8,645	1,722	6,923	28	59	977	658	1,758	4,409	702	53
1985	Total	[illegible]00	50,367	10,172	40,195	148	337	5,230	4,457	10,004	24,873	5,024	294
	Rate		8,034	1,623	6,412	24	54	834	711	1,596	3,968	801	47
1986	Total	627,400	52,431	9,422	43,009	194	328	4,179	4,181	10,814	25,818	6,105	272
	Rate		8,357	1,502	6,855	31	52	752	666	1,724	4,115	973	43
1987	Total	628,500	52,799	10,016	42,783	225	245	4,462	5,084	11,241	24,965	6,297	280
	Rate		8,401	1,594	6,807	36	39	710	809	1,789	3,972	1,002	45
1988	Total	620,000	61,715	11,913	49,802	369	165	5,689	5,690	12,295	28,582	8,633	292
	Rate		9,954	1,922	8,033	60	27	918	918	1,983	4,610	1,392	47
1989	Total	620,000	62,309	12,935	49,374	434	186	6,540	5,775	11,778	29,110	8,287	199
	Rate		10,050	2,086	7,964	70	30	1,055	931	1,900	4,695	1,337	32
1990	Total	606,900	65,647	14,961	50,686	474	303	7,365	6,819	12,035	30,326	8,109	216
	Rate		10,817	2,465	8,352	78	50	1,214	1,124	1,983	4,997	1,336	36

The following classifications will be used in this and subsequent tables:

Crime Index Total equals Violent Crime Total plus Property Crime Total.

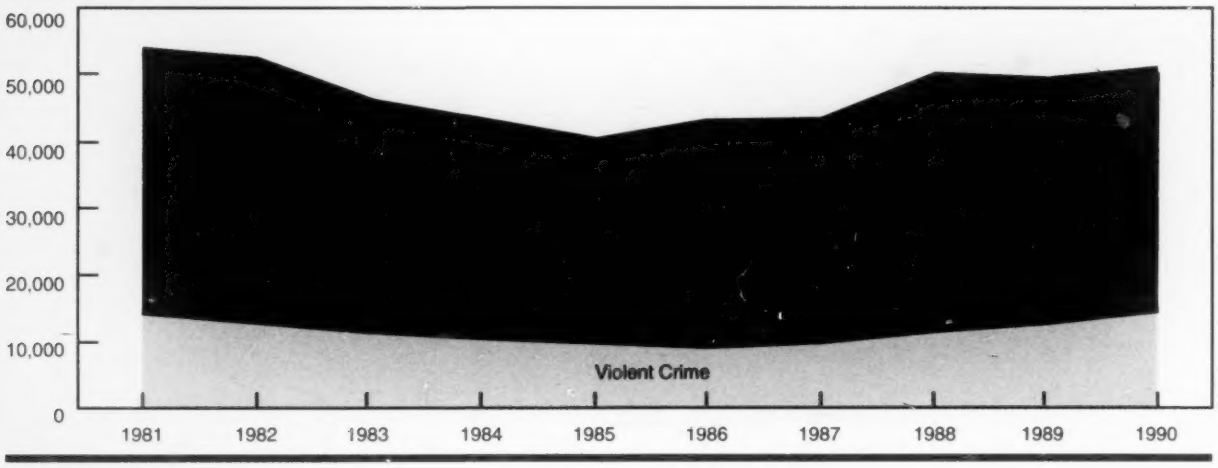
Violent Crime Total equals the sum of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Property Crime Total equals the sum of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: 1981-1990, Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program."

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 3
Reported Offenses in D.C.
Calendar Years 1981-1990
Number of Offenses



Geographic Patterns of Crime

Crime in Wards

Ward 2 leads the District in both the number of reported Crime Index offenses and the highest rate per 1,000 residents when variations in population are taken into account. With 21,480 reported offenses, or 263 per 1,000 residents, Ward 2 had more than twice the number of reported offenses than any other ward and also had the highest crime rate. Wards 6 and 1 had the next highest crime rates with 122 and 110 per 1,000 residents respectively. Ward 3 had the fewest (3,911) reported offenses as well as the lowest crime rate (47 per 1,000 residents) *(Table 4)*.

When examining violent or property crime, Ward 2 again had the largest number and highest rate for both violent crimes (3,393 or 42 per 1,000 residents) and property crimes (18,087 or 222 per 1,000 residents). Although Ward 8 ranked fifth in terms of overall crime with 5,237 or 76 per 1,000 residents, it was second when examined for violent crime with 2,330 or 34 per 1,000 residents. Conversely, Ward 8 had the fewest and lowest number and rate of reported property offenses with 2,907 or 42 per 1,000 residents. In terms of violent offenses, Ward 3 had the fewest and lowest rate with 257 or 3 per 1,000 residents. Again, although Ward 1 had the second highest number of property offenses with 6,903, when population was taken into account, Ward 6 was second highest with 6,631 or 94 per 1,000 population *(Table 4)*.

Table 4
Population Estimates and Number and Rate per 1,000 Residents by Ward of Reported Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia
Calendar Year 1990

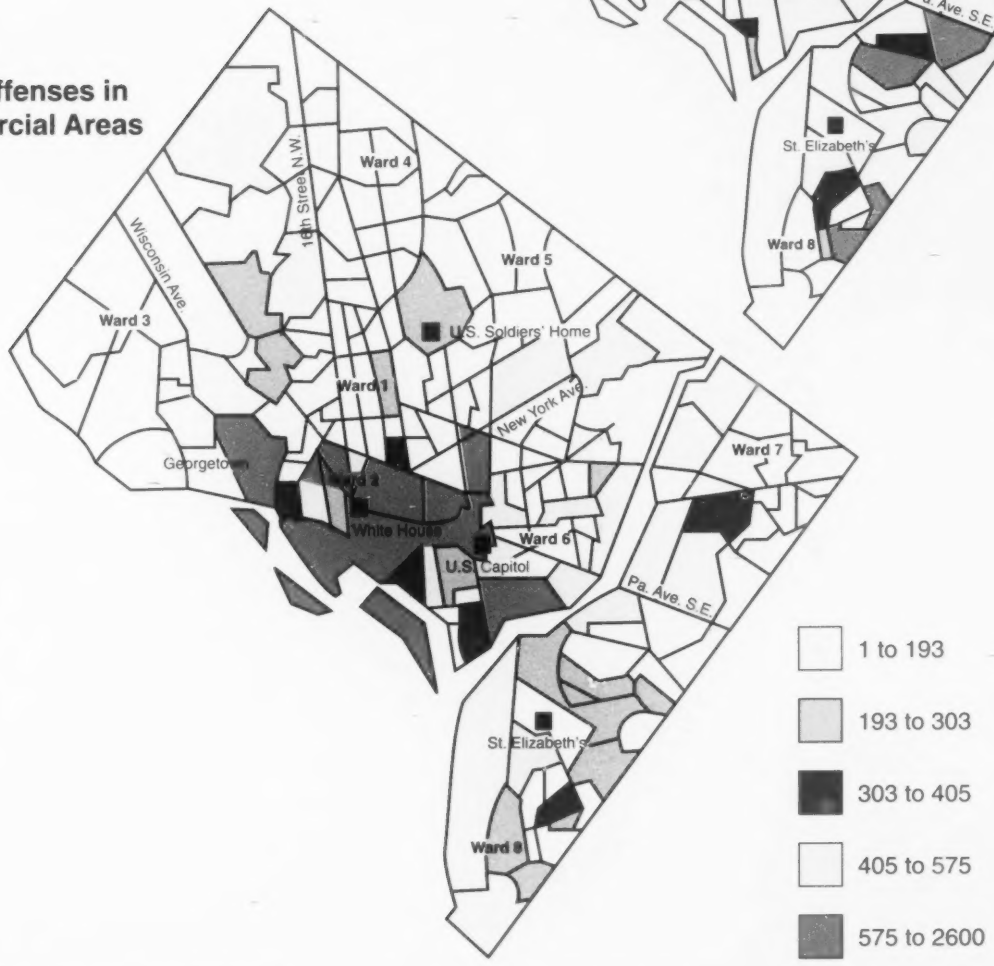
Ward		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
1	Total	79,729	8,780	1,877	6,903
	Rate		110	24	87
2	Total	81,638	21,480	3,393	18,087
	Rate		263	42	222
3	Total	83,204	3,911	257	3,654
	Rate		47	3	44
4	Total	78,425	5,068	1,187	3,881
	Rate		65	15	50
5	Total	75,054	7,067	2,102	4,965
	Rate		94	28	66
6	Total	70,669	8,687	2,056	6,631
	Rate		123	29	94
7	Total	69,312	4,998	1,742	3,256
	Rate		72	25	47
8	Total	68,869	5,237	2,330	2,907
	Rate		76	34	42

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Map 1
Part I Offenses in Residential Areas

Map 2
Part I Offenses in Commercial Areas



Crime in Census Tracts

The distribution of Crime Index offenses across residential and non-residential census tracts is shown in maps 1 and 2. It should be noted that in maps depicting crime in residential areas, the non-residential tracts are left white. Conversely, in maps of crime in non-residential sections, the predominantly residential tracts are white.

Residential census tracts are those areas where the majority (at least 51 percent) of the land is zoned for residential use. The majority of residential census tracts with the fewest reported offenses (1 to 193 and 193 to 303) were primarily located in Wards 3 and 4. A moderate number of reported offenses (303 to 405) were located in Wards 5 and 7. The majority of census tracts with the greatest number of offenses (405 to 1,126) were located in Wards 1 and 2 *(Table A-2, Map 1)*.

Non-residential census tracts are those areas where at least 51 percent of the land is zoned for non-residential purposes, such as commercial or recreational. Of non-residential census tracts, the lowest number of reported crimes was found in Ward 7. The greatest number of reported offenses was in census tracts comprising Ward 2. The majority of census tracts with a moderate number of reported Crime Index offenses was found in Ward 8 *(Table A-2, Map 2)*.

Adult Arrests

For the second year in a row, the number of adults arrested in the District reached the highest level in ten years. There were 48,567 adult arrests in 1990, representing a 37 percent increase from 35,424 in 1981. This increase is primarily due to a 49 percent increase in Part II arrests, which rose from 26,182 to 39,114. There was a 2 percent increase in Part I arrests, which increased from 9,242 in 1981 to 9,453 in 1990. Both represent the highest in either category in ten years *(Table 5, Figure 4)*.

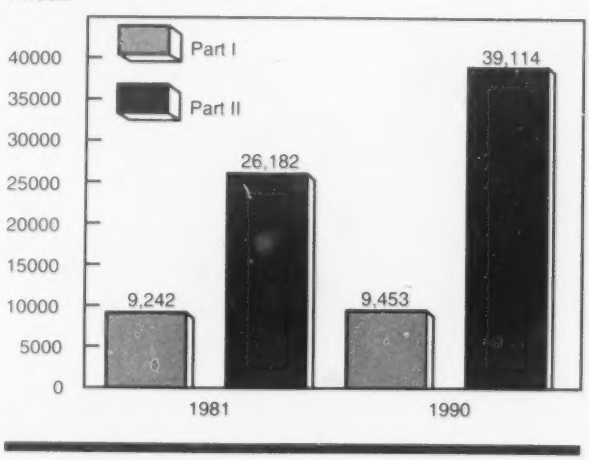
The number of total adult arrests in 1990 increased by 10 percent from the number in 1986 and by 9 percent since 1989. In 1986, adult arrests numbered 43,994; in 1989 there were 44,544 adult arrests. Arrests for Part I crimes have increased by 3 percent from 9,177 in 1986 to 9,453 in 1990. By comparison, in 1989, there were 8,801 adults arrested for Part I crimes. This represents a 7 percent increase from 1989 to 1990. Additionally, arrests for Part II offenses went from 34,877 in 1986 to 39,099 in 1990, a 12 percent increase. Between 1989 and 1990, arrests in this area increased by 9 percent from 35,743 *(Tables 5, A-3 and A-4)*.

Table 5
Number of Adult Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses Calendar Years 1981-1990

Year	Part I	Part II	Total
1981	9,242	26,182	35,424
1982	8,844	28,416	37,260
1983	8,735	31,065	39,800
1984	8,854	31,056	39,906
1985	8,995	33,648	42,643
1986	9,177	34,877	43,994
1987	8,275	35,170	43,445
1988	7,912	28,001	35,913
1989	8,801	35,743	44,544
1990	9,453	39,114	48,567

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 4
Part I and II Adult Arrests Calendar Years 1981 and 1990



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT POLICING

With the nature and intensity of crime changing in recent years, police departments have found themselves having to take new approaches to policing. In responding to the changing face of crime and criminals in the District and the emergent concerns and needs of the District's communities, the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has adopted a new policing approach entitled Community Empowerment Policing (CEP).

CEP is a clear break from the traditional style of reactionary policing to a more proactive style of crime prevention and problem solving. CEP is based on a philosophy and style of policing that bonds police and residents in a working partnership that can improve mutual trust as well as effectively prevent and suppress criminal activity. This approach is designed to organize and mobilize the will of residents, merchants and professionals to achieve a better quality of life in neighborhoods.

Historically, police were put in communities for the purpose of patrolling by foot predesignated areas conspicuously. The presence of readily identifiable police officers was presumed to prevent crime and disorder and to reassure citizens that, if a crime or disorder did occur, police would be there to help them.

Foot patrolling was a desired and effective method because it entailed that police regularly patrol relatively small areas and thereby become familiar with them and their citizens. Police knew both the "good" and "bad" people as well as what local citizens expected of them. They were also in a position to inform leaders of neighborhood problems. Policing in such an intimate way made police responsible to and agents of local neighborhoods and created a climate wherein police could support community enforcement of local norms and values.

The increasing use of cars in the beginning of the twentieth century influenced criminal behavior, the shape of neighborhoods and the approach to policing. Police became more inclined to consider the use of cars as a more effective way to ensure safety and apprehend criminals. Cars enable police to patrol greater areas and to appear omnipresent, thereby reducing crime and fear of crime. Foot patrols eventually became denigrated as a police tactic and perceived among officers as less desireable than car patrolling.

Car patrols were advantageous because they helped police managers provide more equitable policing, reach crime scenes faster and enable police headquarters to reassign officers on short notice to the areas where they were most needed. However, car patrols also reduced officers' intimate contact with citizens and neighborhoods. This created a sense of loss in neighborhoods because residents felt less of the sense security that foot patrol provided.*

*"Foot Patrol," National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice

It is from this sentiment that the District and many other jurisdictions now find themselves reverting to the traditional ways of policing that bring the police officer back into more intimate contact with the neighborhood and its residents. While car patrols must continue to be utilized, scout car officers will proactively become involved in the life of the community in which he or she patrols.

Revisiting the traditional style of policing and current issues in crime prevention and law enforcement have brought the District's police department to develop and implement CEP. CEP will not only require a change in each officer's and official's role and attitude towards policing, but also drastically impact the department's operational procedures and general guidelines.

Some of the major features of CEP include organizing community-based crime prevention activities neighborhood by neighborhood, restructuring patrol activities and establishing police patrol sectors or beats in each police district, increasing accountability to local communities and allowing neighborhood-level input in the development of police operation policies, ensuring greater command accountability at the neighborhood patrol level, focusing city resources within neighborhoods to address identified causes of specific types of crime, developing juvenile delinquency prevention and early intervention activities, analyzing crime comprehensively and keeping the community updated on results of police operations in their neighborhoods.

Under CEP, a beat officer becomes a resource who can help residents access existing city services and solve neighborhood crime problems. Where interaction with government agencies is necessary, referrals will be made. Situations will be monitored by the beat officer and alternative courses explored if necessary. Officers will investigate criminal cases involving their respective sectors rather than investigating cases randomly in areas in which the officer may not conduct his or her tour of duty. Beat officers will also routinely attend community meetings in their sectors.

Training is the foundation of CEP. The success of CEP will depend upon the radical and necessary change in thinking and management styles of all MPD personnel. Transition to CEP depends upon and is based upon officer's and official's attitudes and practices. The training process has begun and continues and involves the explanation of CEP, its goals and objectives to MPD personnel, identifying community leaders and enlisting community support, coordinating and conducting community meetings, defining the new roles and problem-solving techniques of officers under CEP and cultivating effective police-community communication.

■

For the first time in three years, adult arrests for drug law violations have declined. In 1990, there were 8,849 adult drug arrests. There has been a 27 percent decrease in the number of adult drug arrests from 1986 when there were 12,058 arrests. Since 1989, total drug arrests decreased 2 percent from 9,035. Forty-three percent were arrested for sales offenses while 57 percent of the arrests were for possession. The number of adults arrested for sales offenses has decreased by 25 percent, while arrests for possession have decreased by 28 percent since 1986 *(Tables 6 and A-5, Figure 5)*.

The majority of drug arrests continue to be for offenses related to the possession or sale of cocaine, opiates and their derivatives. Of the 8,849 adults arrested in 1990, 81 percent were charged in conjunction with either of the two drugs. By comparison, in 1986, arrests for these offenses comprised 44 percent of drug arrests *(Table A-6)*.

Characteristics of Adult Arrestees

Age and Gender

In examining adult arrests by age during calendar year 1990, the majority (55 percent) were below the age of 30. Twenty-four percent (11,546) were ages 18 to 22, 9 percent (4,196) were ages 23 to 24, and 22 percent (10,826) were ages 25 to 29. Of adults arrested for Part I offenses, 58 percent (5,515) were below the age of 30, while 54 percent (21,053) of property arrests and 58 percent (5,102) of drug arrests were within the same age group *(Table 7)*.

Males continue to represent the highest proportion of arrests: 85 percent (8,062) of Part I arrests, 80 percent (31,328) of Part II arrests and 85 percent of drug arrests (7,523) *(Table 7)*.

Table 6
Number and Percent of Adult Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession Calendar Years 1986-1990

Year	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total
1986	5,058	42	7,000	58	12,058
1987	5,297	48	5,769	52	11,066
1988	3,366	40	5,139	60	8,505
1989	3,410	38	5,625	62	9,035
1990	3,788	43	5,061	57	8,849

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 5
Adult Drug Arrests Calendar Years 1986 and 1990

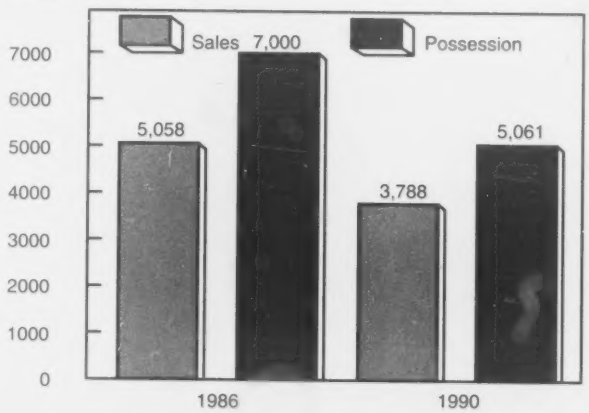


Table 7
Adult Part I, Part II and Drug Arrests by Age and Gender Calendar Year 1990

	Part I	Part II	Drugs*	Total
Age				
18-20	1,830	5,177	1,479	7,007
21-22	866	3,673	838	4,539
23-24	806	3,390	763	4,196
25-29	2,013	8,813	2,022	10,826
30-34	1,754	7,186	1,592	8,940
35-39	1,066	4,791	1,110	5,857
40-44	474	2,848	595	3,322
45-49	219	1,321	228	1,540
50+	286	1,679	200	1,965
Unknown	139	236	22	375
Total	**9,453**	**39,114**	**8,849**	**48,567**
Gender				
Male	8,062	31,328	7,523	39,390
Female	1,391	7,786	1,326	9,177
Total	**9,453**	**39,114**	**8,849**	**48,567**

*Drug law violations are a Part II offense.
Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Drug Use

There were 19,895 drug tests administered by the Pretrial Services Agency to adult arrestees in 1990. This represents a 33 percent increase over the 14,935 that were administered in 1986 when testing began, and an 8 percent increase over 1989. The percentage of arrestees with positive tests in 1990 was the lowest in 5 years with 56 percent (11,218) testing positive for one or more drugs. For every drug, with the exception of cocaine, positivity was also the lowest in 5 years. The decline in positive tests is most evident with respect to PCP use, which declined from 39 percent positive in 1986 to 7 percent positive in 1990. Positive tests for heroin were also noticeably lower, with 12 percent positive in 1990, compared to 21 percent in 1986. Although the majority of positive tests continue to be for the presence of cocaine, the percentage of positive tests for this drug is the lowest in three years at 52 percent, but still higher than in 1986 when 40 percent tested positive *(Table 8, Figure 6)*.

Trends and Issues

While the District's Crime Index offenses have fluctuated over the past 10 years, the overall reported crime rate has decreased 4 percent since 1981. Since 1985, however, Crime Index offenses have consistently increased, rising to 10,817 per 100,000 residents in 1990. However, this rate remains below that experienced in 1981.

Recent increases in Crime Index offenses are mostly the result of increases in violent crimes. From 1986 to 1990, violent crime increased at three times the rate of property crimes. The leading offenses accounting for this rise are homicide, which rose by 144 percent; robbery, which increased by 76 percent; and aggravated assault, which increased by 63 percent.

Adult arrests are the highest in ten years due primarily to a 37 percent increase in Part II offenses from 1981 to 1990. In recent years, Part I adult arrests increased slightly from 1986 to 1990, while Part II arrests increased more substantially in the same time period.

Adult drug arrests have declined for the first time in three years. The majority of drug arrests continue to be for the possession and/or sale of cocaine, which comprise the majority of drug arrests.

Adult arrestees testing positive for any drug continued to decline in 1990, representing the lowest point in five years. Cocaine remains the drug of choice in the District as indicated by drug arrests and urinalysis test findings.

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Figure 6
Adult Drug Test Results
Calendar Years 1986-1990
Percent Positive

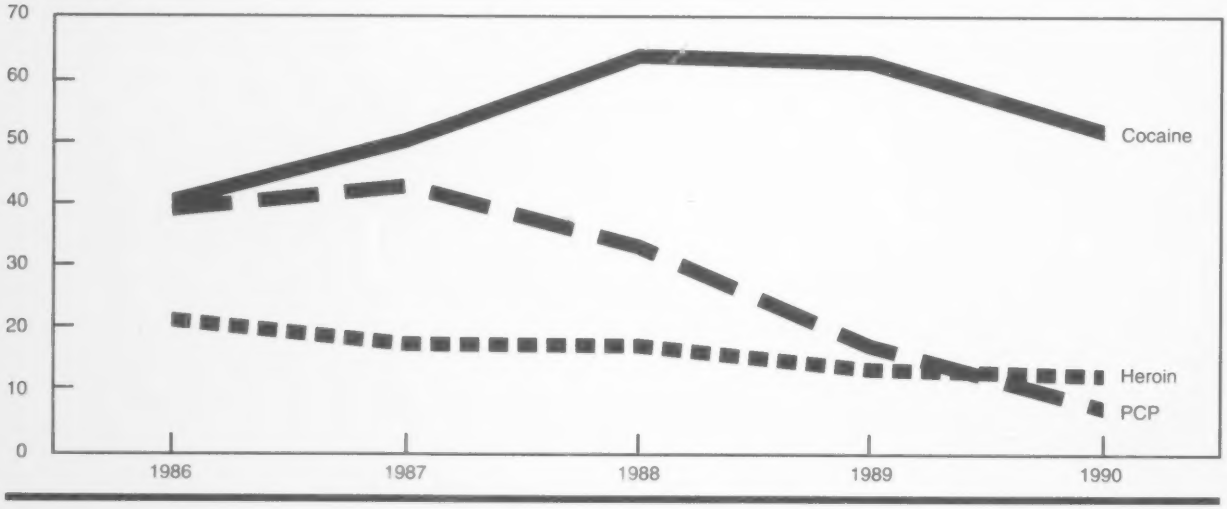


Table 8
Adult Drug Test Results
Calendar Years 1986-1990

Year	Total Tests	Total Positive	Percent Positive	Heroin Positive	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive
1986	14,935	10,098	68	3,101	21	6,025	40	5,837	39
1987	15,767	11,289	72	2,662	17	7,947	50	6,725	43
1988	15,734	11,351	72	2,618	17	10,078	64	5,224	33
1989	18,388	12,252	67	2,468	13	11,497	63	3,175	17
1990	19,895	11,218	56	2,410	12	10,414	52	1,411	7

Percents based on total number of tests.
Totals include positive tests for amphetamines and methadone.
Categories not mutually exclusive.

Source: Pretrial Services Agency.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Overview

After a person has been arrested and charged with a crime, the charge and any additional information about that person are forwarded by the police to the prosecutor's office. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel prosecutes juvenile cases, traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases and civil suits to which the District of Columbia government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all adult criminal cases. This section of the report provides prosecution and conviction data for adults.

Prosecutions

Adult prosecutions for felony and misdemeanor offenses in 1990 decreased by 10 percent from the number in 1986. This decrease is mostly attributable to a decline in the number of misdemeanor prosecutions, which fell by 17 percent, and felony prosecutions, which fell 2 percent during the same time period. Between 1989 and 1990, total adult prosecutions decreased by 1 percent; felony prosecutions were 6 percent lower and misdemeanor prosecutions were 4 percent higher *(Table 9, Figure 7)*.

Nearly 50 percent of adult felony prosecutions were for drug offenses. In spite of this, the number of prosecutions for this offense declined by 8 percent from that of 1986 and 10 percent since 1989 *(Table 10)*.

Compared with 1986, other decreases in prosecutions were in the areas of rape (36 percent), larceny (18 percent), auto theft (13 percent) and burglary (4 percent). Conversely, prosecutions for homicide, assault and robbery have increased by 96 percent, 15 percent and 13 percent respectively *(Table 10)*.

Table 9
Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Prosecutions
Calendar Years 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Felony	9,762	11,518	10,939	10,245	9,602
Misdemeanor	12,574	11,599	10,634	10,099	10,454
Total	**22,336**	**23,117**	**21,573**	**20,344**	**20,056**

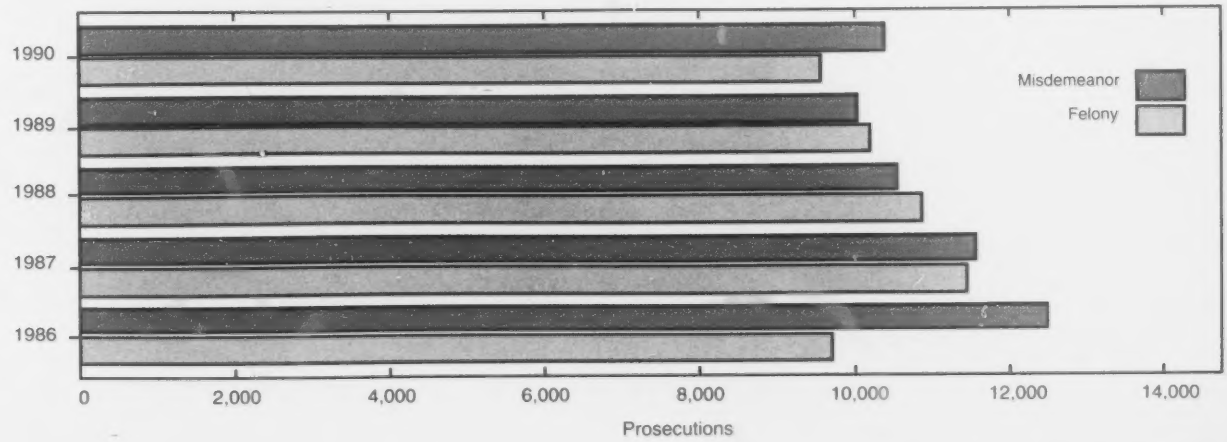
Source: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 10
Adult Felony Prosecutions by Offense
Calendar Years 1986-1990

Offense	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Homicide	141	131	196	288	276
Rape	197	132	108	126	127
Robbery	825	735	732	810	934
Assault	845	872	879	836	971
Burglary	525	482	494	517	504
Larceny	244	234	274	212	201
Motor Vehicle Theft	814	888	908	731	705
Arson	27	27	39	40	29
Drugs	5,101	5,845	5,768	5,187	4,694
Weapons	121	104	115	142	158
Other	922	2,068	1,426	1,356	1,003
Total	**9,762**	**11,518**	**10,939**	**10,245**	**9,602**

Source: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 7
Adult Prosecutions, Calendar Years 1986-1990



Convictions

The number of adult convictions for felony and misdemeanor offenses continues to decline, falling by 16 percent from the number in 1986 and by 10 percent since 1989. Convictions were highest in 1988 and have fallen each consecutive year. There were notable decreases in both misdemeanor and felony convictions. Misdemeanor convictions have fallen 19 percent since 1986 and 4 percent since 1989. Convictions for felony offenses fell by 13 percent from the number in 1986 and 16 percent since 1989 *(Table 11, Figure 8)*.

Upon examining felony convictions by offense, this decline can be attributed to a 41 percent decrease in convictions for other offenses for which no specified charge was filed. In addition, within this five-year period, convictions for drug offenses fell by 9 percent, rape by 25 percent, assault by 19 percent and robbery by 7 percent. Conversely, convictions for homicide, weapons offenses and arson increased by 20 percent, 9 percent and 150 percent respectively *(Table 12)*.

Table 11
Felony and Misdemeanor Convictions
Calendar Years 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Felony	6,285	7,024	6,280	6,476	5,458
Misdemeanor	6,992	6,518	7,317	5,938	5,673
Total	**13,277**	**13,542**	**13,597**	**12,414**	**11,131**

Source: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Trends and Issues

Judicial trends from 1986 to 1990 indicate decreases in the total number of adult felony and misdemeanor prosecutions and convictions. This was particularly evident with regard to prosecutions for drug offenses, rape, larceny and auto theft and convictions for drug offenses, rape, assault and robbery. These overall declines occurred despite substantial increases in prosecutions for homicide, assault and robbery and convictions for homicide, weapons charges and arson.

While the majority of drug cases have been prosecuted as felonies rather than misdemeanors, data indicate a slight shift away from prosecutions and convictions for drug offenses.

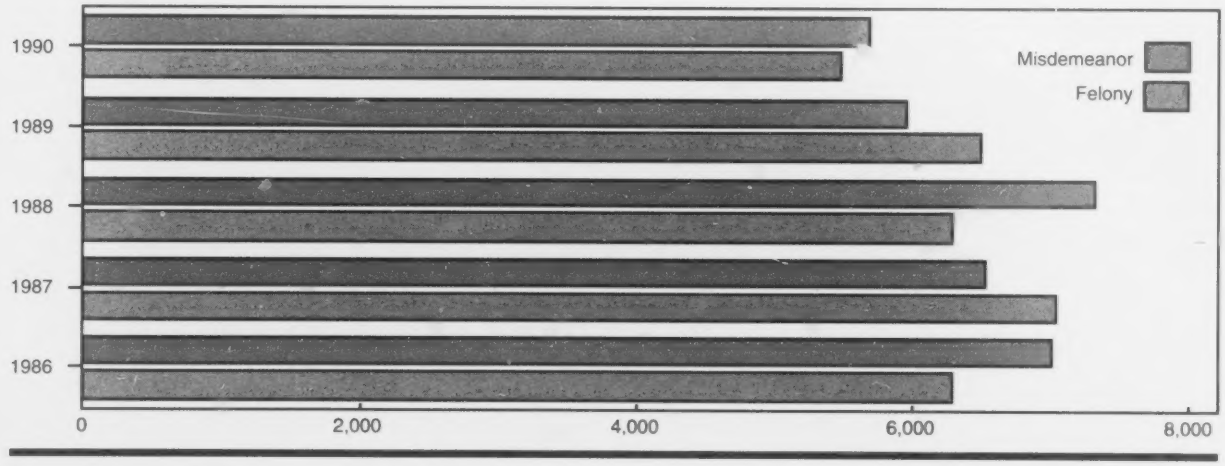
Table 12
Adult Felony Convictions by Offense
Calendar Years 1986-1990

Offense	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Homicide	94	69	102	83	113
Rape	55	81	37	24	41
Robbery	444	398	312	379	411
Assault	348	268	230	290	282
Burglary	251	199	191	200	243
Larceny	260	285	273	283	260
Motor VehicleTheft	214	322	343	252	248
Arson	6	3	5	5	15
Drugs	3,309	4,622	3,732	3,740	3,023
Weapons	113	114	108	116	123
Other	1,191	663	947	1,104	699
Total	**6,285**	**7,024**	**6,280**	**6,476**	**5,458**

Source: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 8
Adult Convictions
Calendar Years 1986-1990
Convictions



Overview

The District's Department of Corrections is responsible for the administration and operation of the D.C. Detention Facility (jail) and various prisons, community correctional centers and programs. The city's jail is located in the boundaries of the District and is primarily used to house men and women defendants awaiting trial and inmates with sentences of one year or less.

Due to a court order limiting the number of inmates that can be housed at the jail, coupled with a rise in the pretrial population, the Department of Corrections began to house pretrial detainees in the Modular Facility at the D.C. Correctional Complex in Lorton, Virginia during fiscal year 1989.

The majority of men with longer sentences are housed at minimum, medium and maximum security facilities in Lorton, Virginia on a 3,600-acre site and in Occoquan, Virginia. To help alleviate prison overcrowding, the District also contracts with the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house male inmates at various facilities throughout the country. Women with sentences of more than one year are transferred to the federal prison system and placed at facilities in other states. Since September 1989, women inmates nearing their release date are also placed at a correctional annex established at the Lorton site.

Table 13

Average Daily Population of District and Federal Facilities by Facility Calendar Years 1986-1990

Year	Jail	Lorton	Halfway Houses	Federal Prison	Other State Facilities	Total
1986	1,647	4,563	479	2,603	0	9,292
1987	1,679	5,377	577	2,247	0	9,880
1988	1,688	5,978	646	2,050	407	10,769
1989	1,695	6,583	992	1,982	824	12,076
1990	1,686	7,098*	1,103	1,788	845	12,520

*This figure includes 540 pretrial detainees held at the Modular Facility.

Source: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 14

District Prison Population and Incarceration Rates Calendar Years 1986-1990

Year	Number*	Rate/per 100,000
1986	9,292	1,481.0
1987	9,880	1,572.0
1988	10,871	1,747.7
1989	12,076	1,947.7**
1990	12,520	2,062.9

*Includes residents of halfway houses, District inmates held at federal prisons, sentenced inmates at Lorton facilities and at the D.C. Jail, and the District's pretrial and pre-sentenced population.

**This figure based on the 1988 population estimate of 620,000.

Source: D.C. Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Average Daily Correctional Population

After consistently rising for the past 5 years, the population housed at the District's detention facility decreased slightly in 1990 to 1,686. Due to an increase in the number of pretrial detainees and their placement in the Modular Facility at Lorton, the number of inmates at Lorton increased to 7,098 in 1990, a 56 percent increase from 1986 and an 8 percent increase from 1989 *(Table 13)*.

The use of halfway houses as an alternative sanction has more than doubled since 1986 rising from 479 to 1,103 in 1990, representing an increase of 130 percent. The use of out-of-state facilities, which began in 1988, has also doubled from 407 to 845, an increase of 108 percent. Conversely, the number of inmates housed in federal facilities declined during the same time period by 31 percent from 2,603 to 1,788 *(Table 13)*.

Incarceration Rates

The incarceration rate for 1990 was 2,062.9 per 100,000 population. This represents a 39 percent increase from 1,481.0 per 100,000 residents in 1986 and a 6 percent increase from 1989 *(Table 14, Figure 9)*.

Offenders Entering Lorton

In 1990, 7,397 new offenders entered Lorton. This represents an 81 percent increase from the number admitted in 1987. Of the new offenders, 44 percent were convicted of drug charges. Although this symbolizes a numerical increase of 33 percent over the number entering for that charge in 1987, the proportion of offenders entering for drug charges has declined from 60 percent in 1987 to 44 percent in 1990. Less than 16 percent of those entering Lorton were convicted of violent offenses *(Table 15)*.

Of that 16 percent entering Lorton in 1990 who were convicted of violent offenses, 2 percent of new inmates were convicted for homicide, 8 percent for robbery, 5 percent for assault and less than 1 percent for rape. Numerically, however, the number of inmates entering Lorton charged with these offenses has nearly doubled. In 1987, 54 inmates had been convicted of homicide compared with 146 in 1990, representing an increase of 170 percent. Likewise, the number of inmates convicted of robbery doubled from 303 in 1987 to 610 in 1990. Inmates entering for convictions on assault or rape charges increased by 89 and 90 percent respectively for those years *(Table 15)*.

Trends and Issues

The incarcerated population continues to rise. This increase is partially due to an increasing pretrial population (11 percent of those detained are awaiting trial). Were it not for this increase, the average population in the District facilities would show a decrease.

A trend toward decreased reliance on federal facilities and out-of-state placement may be emerging. The number of inmates being held at federal facilities was at its lowest point in five years and out-of-state placements increased very slightly.

Table 15

Offenders Entering Lorton*
Calendar Years 1987-1990

Charge	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Homicide	54	1	103	2	198	3	146	2
Robbery	303	7	336	6	575	7	610	8
Assault	198	5	257	5	350	5	374	5
Rape	30	1	31	1	47	1	57	<1
Burglary	137	3	193	3	276	4	289	4
Larceny	143	4	209	4	356	5	445	6
Auto Theft	155	4	245	4	255	3	254	3
Drugs	2,437	60	3,160	55	3,871	50	3,231	44
Forgery	55	1	79	1	135	2	104	1
Weapons	138	3	188	3	247	3	237	3
Sex Offenses	41	1	31	1	91	1	198	3
Other Felonies	391	10	910	16	1,346	17	1,452	20
Total**	**4,081**		**5,742**		**7,747**		**7,397**	

*Includes juveniles sentenced under the D.C. Youth Rehabilitation Act, D.C. Law 6-47.

**Due to rounding, percent totals may not equal 100.

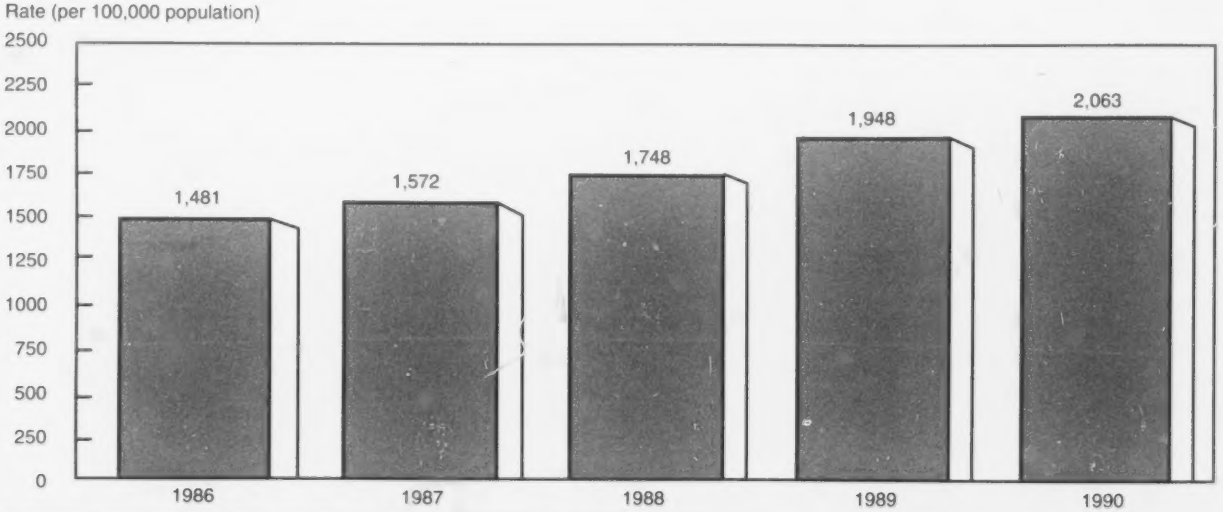
Source: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 9

D.C. Incarceration Rates
Calendar Years 1986-1990

Rate (per 100,000 population)



PAROLE

Overview

The Board of Parole is an executive agency of the District of Columbia. The five board members and chairperson are appointed by the mayor. The Board is supported by 99 employees under the direction of the chairperson.

Parole represents a bridge between incarceration and unconditional release. The Board is responsible for determining whether or not offenders should be released on parole; establishing terms and conditions of release; supervising parolees in the community; and determining whether to modify conditions of parole or revoke parole.

Grants and Revocations

The Board of Parole issued 2,980 grants and 1,034 revocations during calendar year 1990. Parole grants have increased by 69 percent since 1986 and 5 percent since 1989. Parole revocations have increased by 49 percent since 1986 and less than 1 percent since 1989 *(Table 16)*.

Trends and Issues

The increase in parole grants is mostly a reflection of an increase in the number of parole hearings and a larger eligibility pool. The increase in parole revocations is in part due to the increased drug use among parolees over the past three years. The parole population may continue to grow in the coming year as a result of sustained prison population increases occurring over the past several years.

■

Table 16
Parole Grants and Revocations, Calendar Years 1986-1990

Year	Grants	Revocations
1986	1,767	692
1987	2,244	825
1988	2,270	1,060
1989	2,839	1,039
1990	2,980	1,034

Source: Board of Parole.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Youth involved in delinquent or criminal activity may come to the attention of authorities by being apprehended at the scene of the crime or identified as suspects by witnesses; or reported for incorrigibility or other status offenses by school personnel, family, neighbors or others. The police officer who apprehends the youth may elect to reprimand him if no further action is necessary. Diverting a youth involves referring him to the Commission of Social Services for additional services. If the youth is to be referred to court, the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department is notified.

The Youth Division first takes the youth for initial intake to the District of Columbia Courthouse or the Receiving Home for Children. The youth is, then, either released to the custody of his parents or guardian pending an initial hearing the next day or detained for an initial screening. Initial screenings are conducted by the Superior Court intake staff and involve a review of the youth's social and criminal history, family situation and circumstances pertaining to the charge. Based on this information, the court staff may release the youth pending his initial hearing. Youth apprehended for homicide, forcible rape, armed robbery, attempts to commit such offenses, first degree burglary and leaving court-ordered secure placement are required to undergo judicial review prior to release from detention.

After initial screening, the probation officer assigned to the case reviews all information gathered during the initial screening, interviews the youth and the parents or guardians when possible and contacts pertinent members of the community who may provide additional information. The probation officer then delivers a recommendation on whether or not to petition the case to the Office of the Corporation Counsel and prepares a report to be presented at the new referrals hearing. The probation officer's report also provides recommendations for pretrial status, which may include pretrial detention, shelter care, community-based placements or release to the custody of parents pending trial.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel (ACC) conducts a screening and investigation of all cases recommended to the Superior Court concerning juveniles. The results of these screenings and investigations are considered jointly with the recommendations of Social Services Division (SSD) of the Superior Court before the final decision is made to file the petition with the court. The ACC reviews the detention decision made in cases of juveniles accused of committing serious crimes and can make a recommendation to waive Juvenile Branch jurisdiction and have the case continue through the adult criminal justice system.

Cases may be "no papered" if the SSD and the ACC determine that the case is not suitable for prosecution, whereby the case is closed and the youth is released without further court action. If the decision is made to file the petition, the case is forwarded for either a new referrals hearing or an initial hearing. The ACC may file for a dismissal of petition papers at any time during the proceedings up to the trial.

The new referrals hearing is held before a judge for youth who have been detained pending an initial court appearance. This hearing involves a presentation of the petition and the substance of the charges to the youth, parents and the attorney; the response to the charges; and the court determination of probable cause that the juvenile committed the offense. If the court determines that there was probable cause, the judge then sets the level of supervision or custody the youth will receive while awaiting a trial date. The judge reviews the recommendation of the SSD and the ACC and considers any previous court involvement in making his determination. If detention is warranted, the court specifies the level of detention or delegates that responsibility to the Department of Human Services (DHS). Youth detained pending trial must be scheduled for trial within a 30-day period.

Youth detained pending trial may be placed in either secure or non-secure settings. Youth held in maximum security are placed at Oak Hill, a facility operated by the DHS. Younger delinquents are held in maximum security and youth held in medium and minimum security are placed at Oak Hill Annex or the Receiving Home for Children. Other alternatives include community-based shelter homes and home detention programs.

The initial hearing is held within seven days of their arrest for juveniles who are released to the custody of their parents or guardians. If probable cause is determined after a review of evidence by the hearing officer and the ACC, release conditions, a trial date and appointment of counsel are set.

When a case proceeds to trial, the case is heard before a judge. There is no right to jury trial for juveniles in the District of Columbia. If the allegations in the petition are determined to be true, the court orders preparation of an indepth social summary prior to the disposition of the case. If the verdict is acquittal, the juvenile is free from any further supervision of the court.

The pre-disposition investigation is conducted by the SSD. This investigation is the basis for the social summary and may include physical and mental health examinations. The purpose of this investigation is to determine the circumstances influencing the juvenile's behavior in order to arrive at an appropriate disposition.

The judgement entered at the disposition includes the plea, the findings, the adjudication and the dispositional order. Juveniles who are identified by the court as poor probation risks are committed to the Youth Services Administration of DHS and are institutionalized or placed in alternative care.

If the court decides in favor of probation, the youth continues his involvement with the SSD, which provides counseling and supervision for the youth until the court requests a case review or immediate court release. ■

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Overview

Juvenile law enforcement is handled by the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department. Adjudication of juvenile offenders is handled by the Family Division of the District of Columbia Superior Court. Prosecutorial functions are performed by the Juvenile Section of the Criminal Division of the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Legal defense of youth accused or adjudicated in the juvenile court is performed by the Public Defender Service, the Volunteer Attorney's Office, private counsel appointed by the court (pursuant to the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970) and privately retained defense attorneys and student attorneys from local law schools.

Juvenile Arrests

Reversing a trend, juvenile arrests have fallen in 1990 to 5,250. This is the second consecutive year this number has declined. Between 1986 and 1987, modifications in police reporting procedures combined with an increase in juvenile involvement in illegal drug activity amounted to a 56 percent increase in juvenile arrests. In 1989, there was an 11 percent decrease in arrests from 1988. In 1990, this trend continued with an 11 percent decrease from the number arrested in 1989 *(Table 17)*.

The decrease in juvenile arrests is most evident for Part II offenses, which increased by 11 percent from 3,919 in 1987 to 4,349 in 1988, and then decreased by 29 percent from 1988 to 3,108 in 1990. Juvenile arrests for Part I offenses increased by 2 percent from 2,229 in 1987 to 2,278 in 1988 and then decreased by 6 percent from 1988 to 2,142 in 1990 *(Table 17)*.

In spite of the overall decrease in juvenile arrests for Part I offenses, there have been increases in the number of arrests for violent offenses. Arrests for homicide have spiraled from a total of 9 in 1987 to 67 in 1990, a 644 percent increase. A similar trend is evident in aggravated assault, which increased 45 percent from 319 to 462 in the same time period *(Table A-7)*.

Juvenile arrests for drug law violations during 1990 were at the lowest point in five years. Drug offenses, which at one time comprised the majority of Part II arrests, declined considerably from 1988 when there were 1,913 arrests, which represented the highest point in ten years. By 1989, the figure had decreased by 23 percent to 1,478. This trend continued into 1990 when there were 1,068 drug arrests, a 28 percent decrease from 1989 and

Table 17
Juvenile Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses
Calendar Years 1981-1990

Year	Part I	Part II*	Total
1981	2,428	1,011	3,439
1982	2,228	1,033	3,261
1983	2,250	1,085	3,335
1984	2,051	1,310	3,361
1985	2,443	1,506	3,949
1986	2,141	1,803	3,944
1987**	2,229	3,919	6,148
1988**	2,278	4,349	6,627
1989**	2,253	3,672	5,925
1990**	2,142	3,108	5,250

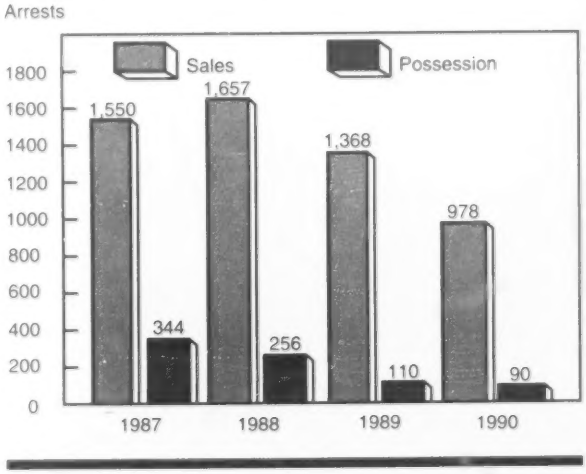
*Part II arrests include fugitives from justice, institutions and parents.
** Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.
Source: Metropolitan Police Department
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table 18
Juvenile Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession
Calendar Years 1986-1990

Year	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total
1986	279	23	943	77	1,222
1987*	1,550	82	344	18	1,894
1988*	1,657	87	256	13	1,913
1989*	1,368	93	110	7	1,478
1990*	978	92	90	8	1,068

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.
Source: Metropolitan Police Department
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Figure 10
Juvenile Drug Arrests
Calendar Years 1987-1990



a 44 percent decrease from 1988. Although the majority (92 percent in 1990) of arrests continue to be for drug sales, there were 40 percent fewer juvenile arrests for sales offenses in 1990 than in 1988. Arrests for possession were highest in 1986 with 943 arrests. Comparatively, there has been a 91 percent decrease in arrests for possession charges with only 89 arrests made in 1990, comprising 8 percent of drug arrests *(Table 18, Figure 10)*.

As was the case with adults, the majority of juvenile drug arrests continue to be for offenses related to the possession or sale of cocaine, opiates and their derivatives. Of the 1,068 juveniles arrested for drug offenses, 956 or 90 percent were related to the sale or possession of one of these drugs. By comparison, 24 percent of the 1,222 juvenile drug arrests in 1986 were cocaine- or opiate-related. Seventy percent were related to the possession or sale of marijuana *(Table A-8)*.

Characteristics of Juvenile Arrestees

Age and Gender

Males continue to constitute the majority of juvenile arrests. In 1990 there were 4,589 males arrested, comprising 87 percent of total juvenile arrestees. This figure has decreased from 1988 when approximately 91 percent of arrestees were male. Eighty-eight percent of juveniles arrested for violent offenses and 89 percent of those arrested for property offenses were male. The percentage of females arrested for property offenses rose from 7 percent in 1988 to 10 percent in 1990, though the percentage arrested for violent offenses remained the same at 12 percent *(Table A-9)*.

The majority of juveniles arrested in 1990 were ages 15 and 16, accounting for 43 percent of total juvenile arrests. Those over the age of 16 accounted for 30 percent of all juvenile arrests. Juveniles ages 13 and 14 accounted for 21 percent of arrests, those ages 10 to 12 accounted for 5 percent and those under age 10 accounted for 2 percent of arrestees *(Table A-9)*.

In terms of arrests for violent crimes, juveniles ages 15 and 16 again accounted for the largest proportion, comprising 47 percent of the total. Juveniles older than age 16 constituted 24 percent of those arrested for violent crimes, those ages 13 to 14 accounted for 22 percent and those ages 12 and younger comprised 6 percent of the total juvenile arrestees *(Table A-9)*.

Juvenile Drug Use

The total number of drug tests administered by the Pretrial Services Agency to juvenile arrestees declined 8 percent between 1989 and 1990. Of the 3,689 tests administered in 1990, positive results were at the lowest level since drug testing of juveniles began in the District in 1987. Sixteen percent of juvenile arrestees tested positive for the presence of at least one drug in 1990. Positive testing for PCP, which in 1988 was 14 percent, fell to less than 1 percent in 1990 *(Table 19)*.

Cocaine, although still the drug of choice among juvenile arrestees, dropped from a high of 22 percent testing positive in 1988 to 12 percent. Heroin continues to account for less than 1 percent of positive tests among juveniles *(Table 19, Figure 11)*.

Drug usage among male juvenile arrestees is slightly higher than among females. This difference is most notable when the positive percentages for cocaine are compared. Of the females tested, 6 percent tested positive for the presence of cocaine, while 14 percent of males tested positive. There was also a slight difference with regard to positivity for marijuana where 3 percent of females tested positive compared to 8 percent of males. PCP and opiates were 1 percent or less for both genders *(Table A-10)*.

Data indicate that drug use increases with age. Among juveniles arrestees ages 7 to 12, drug use is virtually non-existent. With ages 13 to 14, cocaine use increased (7 percent) as did marijuana consumption (3 percent). Cocaine use was most pronounced for ages 15 to 16 (10 percent) *(Table A-11)*.

Table 19
Juvenile Drug Test Results
Calendar Years 1987-1990

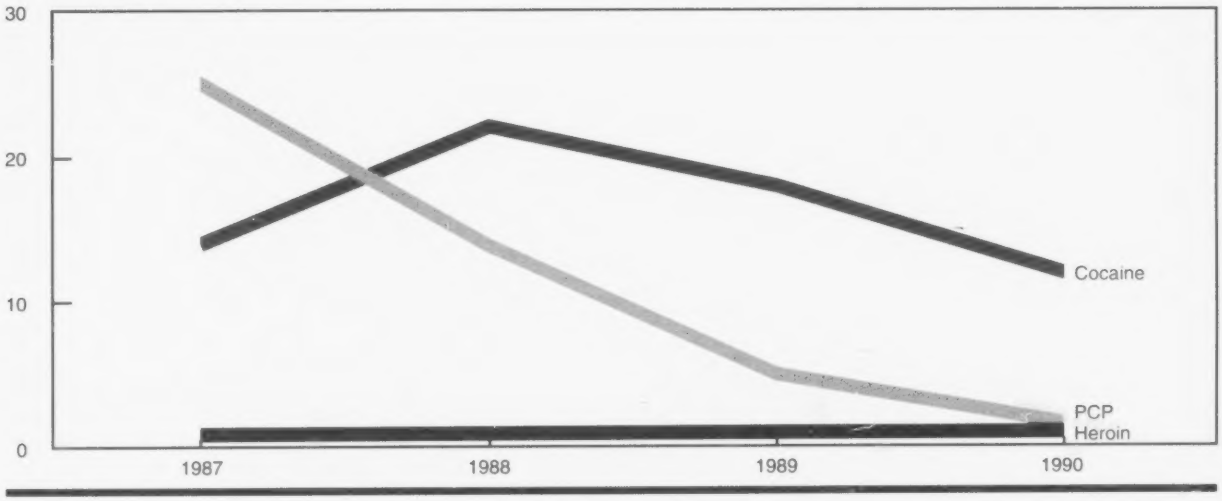
Year	Total Tests	Positive Tests	Percent Positive	Heroin	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive
1987	3,542	1,239	35	21	<1	497	14	885	25
1988	4,449	1,368	31	25	<1	994	22	621	14
1989	3,995	930	23	12	<1	737	18	186	5
1990	3,689	595	16	13	<1	431	12	35	<1

Percents based on total number of tests.
Totals include positive tests for amphetamines and methadone.
Categories not mutually exclusive.

Source: Pretrial Services Agency.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 11
Juvenile Drug Test Results
Calendar Years 1987-1990
Percent Positive



School Attendance

According to Metropolitan Police Department data, of the 5,925 juveniles arrested in 1989, 1,144 or 19 percent were not attending school. In 1990, the percentage had increased to 21 percent, although the actual number had decreased to 1,100. Studies have shown that school dropouts are more likely to commit adult crimes than are high school graduates, whether or not they also commit juvenile offenses. The precise number of dropouts likely to engage in adult criminal behavior cannot be ascertained from available data; however, it is noteworthy that 53 percent of the offenders currently serving sentences in District correctional facilities did not complete high school.

Juvenile Intervention and Detention

In 1987, the Metropolitan Police Department initiated the Early Intervention Program in order to divert juveniles involved in the less serious forms of misconduct. Upon contact with police, these youth are referred for social services intervention and an officer assigned to the area confers with the youth's family regarding referral.

Referrals are made to either the Police Boys and Girls Club or the Juvenile Initiative Project which is operated under the direction of the Department of Human Services and provides access to the wide range of public and private services available in the District.

Citywide, 13 percent of juvenile arrestees are diverted. In 1990, 723 cases were diverted and, of these, 68 percent were diverted without court referral. Five percent were referred to the Juvenile Initiative Project and 11 percent were referred to the Boys and Girls Club.

Juveniles ages 15 and 16 constituted 38 percent of the referrals; those ages 13 to 14 constituted 25 percent of the referrals; those ages 16 and older constituted 23 percent; those ages 10 to 12 constituted 10 percent of the referrals and those less than age 10 constituted 5 percent.

If a youth is not diverted, he is first taken to the District of Columbia Courthouse or the Receiving Home for Children where he is either released to the custody of his parents or guardian or detained for initial screening. Initial screenings are conducted by the Superior Court intake staff and involve a review of the youth's criminal history, family situation and circumstances pertaining to the charge.

In fiscal year 1990, there were 2,262 youth screenings. Of those being screened, 27 percent were placed in the Youth Services Alternative Programs (home detention), 10 percent were placed at Cedar Knoll pending youth shelter placement,

17 percent were placed at the Receiving Home for Children and 6 percent were placed in shelter homes or group homes. Eleven percent were placed in Cedar Knoll minimum and medium security facilities, and 21 percent were placed in Cedar Knoll maximum security facility *(Table A-12)*.

Juvenile Prosecutions

More than 4,000 juvenile cases were petitioned to the Office of the Corporation Counsel during 1990. Drug offenses comprised the largest number of cases in any one category, representing 24 percent of the total cases petitioned. Motor vehicle theft and aggravated assault represented the next largest proportions of cases with 14 and 8 percent respectively. Of those cases not petitioned, motor vehicle theft constituted the largest proportion with 22 percent *(Table 20)*.

Table 20
Juvenile Cases Petitioned and Not Petitioned by Offense
Calendar Year 1990

Offense	Petitioned	Not Petitioned
Homicide	25	5
Rape	6	1
Robbery	116	60
Assault	337	175
Burglary	68	23
Larceny	37	14
Motor Vehicle Theft	551	501
Arson	1	0
Subtotal	**1,141**	**779**
Drugs	982	230
Other Part II	767	517
Total	**4,031**	**2,305**

Source: Office of the Corporation Counsel.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Juvenile Dispositions

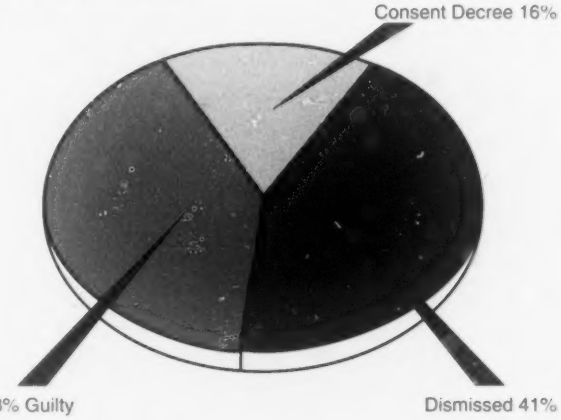
More than 2,600 juvenile cases received dispositions in 1990. Of those, 1,128 or 43 percent were found guilty, the smallest percentage of total cases in five years. In 1986, guilty dispositions comprised 52 percent of total cases. In contrast, dismissals as well as consent decrees each constituted the highest percentages of total cases in five years. In 1990, 41 percent of cases were disposed through dismissal compared with 37 percent in 1986. Consent decrees represented 16 percent of total cases in 1990 compared with 10 percent in 1986 *(Table 21, Figure 12)*.

Table 21
Juvenile Dispositions
Calendar Years 1986-1990

Year	Guilty	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Total
1986	1,604	1,170	315	3,089
1987	1,730	1,107	352	3,189
1988	1,584	1,042	444	3,070
1989	1,135	1,066	391	2,592
1990	1,128	1,065	416	2,609

Source: Office of the Corporation Counsel.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 12
Juvenile Dispositions
Calendar Year 1990



Trends and Issues

Total Part I juvenile arrests have shown little variance since 1986, averaging approximately 2,210 per year. Part II juvenile arrests have shown more fluctuation, rising sharply from 1986 to 1988, but decreasing 29 percent from 1988 to 1990. Total juvenile arrests steadily increased from 1986 to 1988, but declined slightly from 1988 to 1990. This decline is attributable to fewer Part II arrests in general and drug arrests in particular, which were the lowest in five years. Despite overall decreases in juvenile arrests, arrests for violent offenses, especially homicide, robbery and assault, increased dramatically from 1988 to 1990.

The vast majority of juvenile arrests for drug offenses are cocaine-related and for sales rather than possession charges, though arrests for sales have decreased significantly recently. Drug cases continue to comprise the majority of juvenile prosecutions. Cocaine continues to be the drug of choice among juveniles, according to juvenile arrestee urinalysis test results. Data indicate, however, that drug use among juvenile arrestees is continuing its decline for all drugs. Positive drug tests in 1990 were the lowest since testing of juveniles began in 1987.

Thirteen percent of youth who came into contact with police for delinquent behavior were referred for social service intervention. Between 1988 and 1990, the number of youth referred to detention decreased. The number of youth referred to detention for property crimes decreased, while referrals for violent crimes increased. Referrals for drug law violations decreased from 1988 to 1990. ■

Delinquency Among Youth in the District of Columbia

The Urban Institute published a study about drug abuse entitled *Patterns of Substance Use and Delinquency Among Inner City Adolescents* in 1989. The study sample randomly selected 387 minority adolescent males of ninth and tenth grade age who lived in economically distressed areas of the District of Columbia and those frequenting community centers. Surveys were administered regarding their drug use, involvement in drug sales and other delinquent behavior in which they engaged in 1988. The responses were categorized by whether the respondent neither used nor sold drugs; used, but did not sell drugs; sold, but did not use drugs; and used and sold drugs. Twenty percent reported involvement with drugs through either use or sale during the survey year.

Study findings show that half of the respondents had committed a crime in the past year (excluding the use or sale of drugs). Carrying a concealed weapon and having attacked or threatened someone while being a part of a gang were the two most frequently cited crimes (8 and 23 percent respectively).

For those respondents who reported having previously used illicit drugs (18 percent), use of marijuana was the most common (16 percent). This was followed by PCP (10 percent) and cocaine (9 percent) in both powder and crack form. Heavy drug users and frequent sellers reported having committed more crimes and more serious crimes than other groups. Users reported having committed more property crimes while among sellers, more of the reported crime was against persons. When youth both used and sold drugs, they reported having committed more crimes and more serious crimes than any other group.

Respondents who reported heavier recent drug use appeared to have begun drug use first at an early age and then proceeded to criminal activity. For those both using and selling drugs, the same was true.

The study also found that youth who sold, but did not use drugs and non-users were more likely to identify with parents, had more interest in school as well as more interests in general. However, the sellers possessed a greater inclination towards risk-taking and rule-breaking than non-users.

Copies of this report are available from the Urban Institute by calling (202) 857-8527. ■

SUMMARY

Total expenditures for the District of Columbia government increased 23 percent from fiscal year 1986 to 1990, rising to more than $3.4 billion. A quarter of the budget is earmarked for public safety and justice. Public safety and justice expenditures increased 46 percent between fiscal years 1986 and 1990. In 1989, 70 percent of the expenditures for public safety and justice was devoted to the Metropolitan Police Department and the Department of Corrections.

The District's crime rate was 10,817 per 100,000 residents in 1990. From 1989 to 1990, reported Crime Index offenses increased 5 percent. Violent crime increased 16 percent primarily due to an 8 percent rise in homicide, a 63 percent rise in rape an 18 percent increase in assault. Property crime decreased by 3 percent from 1989 to 1990.

Total adult arrests in 1990 were the highest in ten years, increasing 37 percent from 1981 to 1990. This increase is primarily due to the 49 percent increase in Part II arrests for the same period.

Within the past five years, total adult arrests have increased 10 percent from 1986 to 1990. Part I adult arrests increased 3 percent from 1986 to 1990. Part II arrests increased 12 percent in the same period.

In 1990, for the first time in three years, there was a decrease of 27 percent in the number of adult drug arrests since 1986. The majority (57 percent) of drug arrests continue to be for possession of illegal substances. Eighty-one percent of all drug arrests are for cocaine-related charges compared with 44 percent in 1986.

In 1990, 81 percent of adult arrestees were male. Also, 85 percent of those arrested for drug offenses were male. Fifty-five percent of arrestees were ages 18 to 30.

The percent of adult arrestees testing positive for drug use in 1990 was the lowest in five years. Fifty-six percent of those tested in 1990 tested positive for the presence of one or more drugs. Of arrestees tested, 52 percent tested positive for cocaine, the lowest percentage in three years. PCP use among adult arrestees sharply declined since 1986 from 39 percent to 7 percent in 1990.

Between 1989 and 1990, total adult prosecutions decreased by 1 percent; felony prosecutions were 6 percent lower and misdemeanor prosecutions were 4 percent higher. Although 50 percent of adult felony prosecutions were for drug offenses, the number of prosecutions for this offense have declined by 10 percent since 1989.

The number of adult convictions for felony and misdemeanor offenses continues to decline, 10 percent since 1989. The decrease was most noted in the area of felony convictions which fell 16 percent since 1989. Convictions for misdemeanor offenses fell by 4 percent since 1989.

The decline in felony convictions from 1986 to 1990 can be attributed to a 41 percent decrease in convictions for other offenses for which no specified charge was filed. Convictions for drug offenses fell by 9 percent, rape by 25 percent, assault by 19 percent and robbery by 7 percent. Conversely, convictions for homicide, weapons offenses and arson increased by 20 percent, 9 percent and 150 percent respectively in the same time period.

In 1990, the District's inmate population increased 56 percent compared with 1986. Alternatives to incarceration are increasingly being used with a 130 percent rise in this form of sentencing since 1986. The 1989 incarceration rate of 2,062.9 per 100,000 is 39 percent higher than the 1986 rate.

Of offenders entering Lorton, 44 percent were convicted for drug offenses, representing a decline from 60 percent in 1987. Prisoners committed to Lorton for violent crimes continue to rise with a 170 percent increase from 1987 to 1990 in those convicted for homicide, a 101 percent increase in robbery convictions, an 89 percent increase in assault convictions and a 90 percent increase in those convicted for rape.

The number of parole grants rose 69 percent since 1986 and parole revocations rose 49 percent in the same time period.

In 1990, total juvenile arrests numbered 5,250, a 11 percent decrease from 1989. Part I offenses decreased 6 percent since 1988 and Part II offenses declined for the first time since 1981 by 29 percent from 1988. The number of arrests for violent offenses among juveniles has increased. Arrests for homicide rose 644 percent from 1987 to 1990 and arrests for aggravated assault increased 45 percent in the same time period.

Juvenile drug offenses declined 44 percent from 1988. The majority (92 percent in 1990) of arrests continue to be for drug sales, but there were 40 percent fewer juvenile arrests for sales offenses in 1990 than in 1988. There has been a 91 percent decrease in arrests for possession charges in 1990, comprising 8 percent of drug arrests.

Males constitute 87 percent of total juvenile arrestees. Forty-eight percent of juveniles arrested in 1990 were ages 15 and 16.

Sixteen percent of juvenile arrestees tested positive in 1990 for the presence of at least one drug, the lowest level since drug testing of juveniles began in 1987. Positive testing for PCP, which in 1988 was 14 percent, dropped to less than 1 percent in 1990. Cocaine dropped from a high of 22 percent testing positive in 1988 to 12 percent in 1990.

In 1987, the Metropolitan Police Department initiated the Early Intervention Program in order to divert juveniles involved in the less serious forms of misconduct. In 1990, 723 cases were diverted and, of these, 68 percent were diverted without court referral.

More than 4,000 juvenile cases were petitioned to the Office of the Corporation Counsel during 1990. Drug offenses comprised 24 percent, the largest number of cases in any one category, of the total cases petitioned.

Of the more than 2,600 juvenile cases receiving dispositions in 1990, 43 percent were found guilty, the smallest percentage of total cases in five years. Forty-one percent of cases were disposed through dismissal. Consent decrees represented 16 percent of total cases.

Part I Offenses

1. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence, and excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to:
(1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and
(2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen.

Manslaughter by Negligence*
Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

2. Forcible Rape
The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force and attempts of assaults to rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent).

3. Robbery
Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, attempts or assaults to rob.

4. Aggravated Assault
Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Excludes simple assaults.

5. Burglary
Housebreaking or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

6. Larceny-theft
The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possessions of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. Motor Vehicle Theft
Unlawful taking or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and travels on the surface rather than on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

8. Arson
Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

Part II Offenses

1. Other Assaults (Simple)
Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and where no weapon is used.

2. Forgery and Counterfeiting
Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

3. Fraud
Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.

4. Embezzlement
Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

5. Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing
Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

6. Vandalism
Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or a person having custody or control.

7. Weapon; carrying, possessing, etc.
All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.

8. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitutes, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for imoral purposes.

9. Sex Offenses
(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice) Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

10. Drug Abuse Violations
Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

11. Gambling
Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

12. Offenses Against the Family and Children
Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

13. Driving Under the Influence
Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

14. Liquor Laws
State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes federal violations.

15. Drunkenness
Drunkenness or intoxication.

16. Disorderly Conduct
Breach of the peace.

17. Vagrancy
Breach of the peace.

18. All Other Offenses
All violations of state or local laws, except classes I-25 and traffic.

19. Suspicion
No specific offense, suspect released without formal charges being placed.

20. Curfew and loitering laws
Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

21. Runaway
Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

*While Manslaughter by Negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States.

Legal Terms

Accused - A person who has been charged with committing a crime but has not yet been tried.
Acquittal - A decision made by a judge or jury that the accused was not proven guilty of committing the crime.
Appeal - To take a case to a higher court for review or retrial.
Arraignment - The initial court hearing at which the accused is brought before a judge, told the charges against him/her, and asked to enter a plea of guilty or not guilty.
Arrest - To take a person suspected of committing a crime into legal custody so that he/she can be charged and tried for committing the crime.
Bail/Bond - The amount of money set by a judge which allows the accused to go free until the trial. The purpose of bail is to ensure that the accused shows-up at court. The type of bail the accused pays is referred to as bond (see personal recognizance).
Charge - An accusation made against the accused that he/she committed the crime.
Continuance - A delay or postponement of a court hearing to another date or time.
Conviction - A decision made by a judge or jury that the accused is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of committing the crime for which he/she has been tried.
Court - An agency of the judicial branch of the government with constitutional authority to decide questions of law and disputes brought before it.
Defendant - A person who has been charged with committing a crime and is now on trial (see accused).
Defense Attorney - The lawyer for the defendant/accused.
Dismissal - A decision by a judge ending a criminal case before ordering a trial.
Disposition - The final outcome of a case.
Evidence - Testimony and objects presented in court by the prosecutor and the defense.
Felony - A serious crime punishable by one year or more in a prison and/or a fine. Felonies include crimes such as murder, rape, burglary, and robbery.
Grand Jury - A group of 23 D.C. citizens who hear evidence presented by the prosecutor and decide whether or not there is enough evidence to charge and try the accused.
Guilty - A decision of a judge or a jury in a criminal case that the accused committed the crime with which he/she was charged.
Guilty Plea - A statement by the accused that he/she committed the crime.
Indictment - A written accusation made by a grand jury charging a person with committing a crime.
Investigation - The gathering of evidence by police and prosecutors to prove the accused committed the crime.
Judge - In the District of Columbia, a person appointed by the President of the United States to preside over a court of law.
Jury - A group of citizens who hear the evidence presented in court and decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty.
Misdemeanor - A crime that is less serious than a felony and is punishable by one year or less in jail and/or a fine. Misdemeanors include offenses such as petty theft, most traffic violations, and possession of marijuana.
Mistrial - A trial that ends when the jury cannot decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, or a legal procedure is violated.
Motion - An oral or written request to the judge asking the judge to make a decision or take a specific action.
Nolo Contendere - "I will not contest it"; a plea to a crime that does not admit guilt, but has the same result as a guilty plea
Not Guilty Plea - A statement by the accused denying that he/she committed the crime.
Offender - A person who has been convicted of a crime.
Parole - The supervised release of an offender from jail or prison before the end of his/her sentence.
Papering - The decision made by the prosecutor on whether or not there is enough evidence to file charges against the accused.
Perjury - A lie told while a person is under oath to tell the truth.
Personal Recognizance - The written promise made by the accused to the judge that he/she will return to court when ordered to do so; a frequent form of pre-trial release in criminal cases in D.C.
Plea - A defendant's formal answer in court denying or admitting that he/she committed a crime.
Plea Bargaining - An agreement between the prosecutor and the accused that the accused will plead guilty.
Preliminary Hearing - A hearing to determine if there is enough evidence to hold the accused for a grand jury hearing.
Presentence Report - A report by the Social Services Division of the D.C. Superior Court describing the past behavior, family circumstances, and personality of the accused, as well as specifics about the crime committed. This report helps the judge determine the sentence (see Victim Impact Statement).
Probable Cause - The amount of proof needed by the police, the prosecutors, and the judge to believe that a crime was committed and that the accused committed it.
Probation - A court sentence allowing the accused to go free under the supervision of a probation officer.
Prosecutor - In a criminal case, the lawyer representing the government and the victim; in D.C., an Assistant U.S. Attorney or an Assistanct Corporation Counsel.
Public Defender - An attorney employed by the D.C. government to represent defendants who cannot afford to pay for a lawyer.
Restitution - An order from the judge that requires the offender to pay the victim for damaged or stolen property or medical costs.
Sentence - The accused's punishment after being convicted of a crime.
Status Hearings - Court hearings to make sure that both the prosecution and defense are ready for trial.
Subpoena - A written order requiring a person to appear at a certain time to give testimony about the crime.
Suspect - A person who is thought to have committed a crime and is under investigation, but who has not been arrested or charged.
Testimony - Statements made in court by witnesses who are under oath to tell the truth.
Trial - A court proceeding before a judge or a jury at which evidence is presented to decide whether or not the accused committed the crime.
Verdict - The decision of the judge or jury at the end of a trial that the accused is either guilty or not guilty of the crime.
Victim - An individual against whom a crime, or an attempted crime, was committed. The family or close friend of an individual who was murdered.
Victim Impact Statement - A form used by the judge at the time of sentencing that allows victims to describe the physical, emotional, and financial impact of the crime on their lives and families.
Witness - A person who has seen or knows something about the crime. The victim is usually a witness too.
Witness Conference - A discussion between the victim, witness and the attorney to prepare for trial.

Source: Council for Court Excellence.

TABLES

Table A-1

Crime Rates (per 100,000 population) for U.S. Cities with Populations Greater than 400,000 Calendar Year 1990

City*	Population Estimate	Part I Total	Part I Crime Rate
Dallas, TX	1,006,877	157,822	15,674.4
Fort Worth, TX	447,619	67,320	15,039.6
Kansas City, MO	435,146	56,817	13,057.0
Seattle, WA	516,259	65,322	12,653.0
San Antonio, TX	935,933	117,615	12,566.6
Detroit, MI	1,027,974	126,631	12,318.5
Tucson, AZ	405,390	48,414	11,942.6
Austin, TX	465,622	54,999	11,811.9
Houston, TX	1,630,553	186,884	11,461.4
El Paso, TX	515,342	58,195	11,292.5
Portland, OR	437,319	49,101	11,227.7
Washington ,DC	606,900	65,647	10,816.8
Phoenix, AZ	983,403	106,277	10,807.1
Oklahoma City, OK	444,719	47,661	10,717.1
Baltimore, MD	736,014	78,656	10,686.8
Columbus, OH	632,910	63,642	10,055.5
Memphis, TN	610,337	61,014	9,996.8
Jacksonville, FL	672,971	67,036	9,961.2
San Francisco, CA	723,959	70,370	9,720.2
Long Beach, CA	429,433	41,272	9,610.8
Los Angeles, CA	3,485,398	326,919	9,379.7
Milwaukee, WI	628,088	58,797	9,361.3
Cleveland, OH	505,616	46,984	9,292.4
San Diego, CA	1,110,549	101,855	9,171.6
Denver, CO	467,610	36,706	7,849.7
Philadelphia, PA	1,585,577	115,664	7,294.8
San Jose, CA	782,248	38,546	4,927.6
Indianapolis, IN	741,952	32,922	4,437.2

*Complete 1990 data were not available for New York City, Boston, Nashville, New Orleans and Chicago.

Source: 1990 Preliminary Annual Release UCR.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-2

Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1990

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
1.0	1,052	108	944
2.0	1,126	151	975
3.0	195	10	185
4.0	191	10	181
5.1	299	16	283
5.2	174	15	159
6.0	355	20	335
7.1	195	11	184
7.2	157	7	150
8.1	187	7	180
8.2	99	1	98
9.1	189	7	182
9.2	59	2	57
10.1	530	36	494
10.2	193	15	178
11.0	329	38	291
12.0	345	34	311
13.1	132	5	127
13.2	266	13	253
14.0	191	17	174
15.0	124	9	115
16.0	228	32	196
17.0	461	85	376
18.1	5	2	3
18.3	151	25	126
18.4	244	61	183
19.1	276	74	202
19.2	147	28	119
20.1	204	29	175
20.2	405	77	328
21.1	294	102	192
21.2	220	68	152
22.1	193	58	135
22.2	126	45	81
23.1	148	35	113
23.2	238	26	212
24.0	394	109	285
25.1	197	47	150
25.2	375	113	262
26.0	193	22	171
27.1	318	46	272
27.2	609	94	515
28.0	726	283	443
29.0	250	70	180
30.0	212	50	162
31.0	334	101	233
32.0	414	141	273

(continued)

Table A-2

Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1990

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
33.1	259	71	188
33.2	191	78	113
34.0	716	176	540
35.0	386	75	311
36.0	335	145	190
37.0	369	150	219
38.0	847	93	754
39.0	535	68	467
40.0	748	85	663
41.0	294	15	279
42.1	423	73	350
42.2	520	43	477
43.0	367	65	302
44.0	325	60	265
45.0	273	71	202
46.0	519	195	324
47.0	719	235	484
48.1	294	104	190
48.2	387	121	266
49.1	307	106	201
49.2	403	148	255
50.0	757	180	577
51.0	942	175	767
52.1	720	145	575
52.2	410	47	363
53.1	600	90	510
53.2	951	74	877
54.1	950	77	873
54.2	1,109	64	1,045
55.1	588	95	493
55.2	409	41	368
56.0	352	35	317
57.1	482	35	447
57.2	204	14	190
58.0	2,600	297	2,303
59.0	587	111	476
60.1	265	44	221
60.2	192	52	140
61.0	417	59	358
62.1	342	31	311
62.2	739	66	673
63.1	222	40	182
63.2	5	1	4
64.0	350	136	214
65.0	409	39	370
66.0	355	48	307
67.0	537	65	472

(continued)

Table A-2

Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1990

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
68.1	172	52	120
68.2	157	31	126
68.4	159	26	133
69.0	376	84	292
70.0	565	97	468
71.0	409	148	261
72.0	1,031	196	835
73.1	17	1	16
73.2	552	238	314
73.4	302	155	147
73.8	45	7	38
74.1	246	118	128
74.4	258	159	99
74.5	386	168	218
74.6	216	95	121
74.7	280	138	142
74.8	251	135	116
75.1	558	212	346
75.2	317	129	188
76.1	446	136	310
76.3	405	81	324
76.4	415	102	313
76.5	213	57	156
77.3	374	129	245
77.7	299	124	175
77.8	162	63	99
77.9	149	55	94
78.3	354	146	208
78.4	320	142	178
78.5	345	88	257
78.7	120	51	69
78.8	376	196	180
79.1	303	140	163
79.3	223	66	157
80.1	270	77	193
80.2	460	116	344
81.0	377	32	345
82.0	470	36	434
83.1	481	71	410
83.2	404	79	325
84.1	238	88	150
84.2	477	109	368
85.0	726	166	560
86.0	722	106	616
87.1	225	73	152
87.2	235	88	147
88.1	94	25	69

(continued)

Table A-2

Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1990

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
88.2	348	117	231
88.3	560	121	439
88.4	360	147	213
89.1	18	4	14
89.3	179	53	126
89.4	366	130	236
90.1	158	43	115
90.2	442	81	361
91.1	275	77	198
91.2	493	177	316
92.1	131	27	104
92.2	562	213	349
93.1	378	80	298
93.2	211	80	131
94.0	354	65	289
95.1	308	75	233
95.2	399	91	308
95.3	122	19	103
95.5	192	52	140
95.7	69	22	47
95.8	188	47	141
96.1	113	29	84
96.2	134	54	80
96.3	417	84	333
96.4	119	25	94
97.0	443	235	208
98.1	385	214	171
98.2	189	72	117
98.3	198	62	136
98.4	237	120	117
98.5	145	66	79
98.6	569	211	358
98.7	272	86	186
98.8	246	50	196
99.1	139	31	108
99.2	177	47	130
99.3	216	81	135
99.4	204	112	92
99.5	143	57	86
99.6	134	44	90
99.7	194	119	75
Unknown	419	17	402
Total	**65,647**	**14,961**	**50,686**

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-3

Total Arrests in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1981-1990

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Homicide	191	161	176	142	135	133	186	334	341
Rape	136	142	144	159	143	111	69	103	138
Robbery	1,910	1,681	1,587	1,411	1,231	984	894	1,264	1,467
Assault	1,616	1,675	1,694	1,840	2,072	2,032	1,765	1,919	2,505
Burglary	2,066	1,950	1,850	1,616	1,211	1,049	947	1,090	1,056
Larceny	4,538	4,191	4,156	4,147	3,993	3,687	3,566	3,273	3,239
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,168	1,213	1,309	1,532	2,495	2,472	2,711	3,023	2,815
Arson	45	59	69	60	38	45	52	48	34
Subtotal	**11,670**	**11,072**	**10,985**	**10,905**	**11,318**	**10,504**	**10,190**	**11,054**	**11,595**
Drugs	6,408	6,871	8,061	8,462	13,280	12,960	10,418	10,513	9,917
Other Part II	20,785	22,578	24,089	23,904	23,400	26,129	21,932	28,902	32,305
Total	**38,863**	**40,521**	**43,135**	**43,271**	**47,998**	**49,593**	**42,540**	**50,469**	**53,817**

Table A-4

Adult Arrests for Crime Index Offenses Calendar Years 1981-1990

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglery	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1981	9,242	3,133	6,109	179	118	1,448	1,388	1,494	3,770	808	37
1982	8,844	2,990	5,854	156	135	1,224	1,475	1,447	3,467	895	45
1983	8,735	2,946	5,789	173	129	1,153	1,491	1,335	3,508	890	56
1984	8,856	2,902	5,954	138	139	1,023	1,602	1,232	3,635	1,035	52
1985	8,995	3,131	5,864	107	136	1,030	1,858	1,475	3,156	1,193	40
1986	9,177	3,001	6,176	127	124	952	1,798	968	3,697	1,480	31
1987	8,275	2,689	5,586	124	97	764	1,704	852	3,354	1,339	41
1988	7,912	2,415	5,497	160	58	715	1,482	825	3,331	1,297	44
1989	8,801	3,008	5,793	271	80	1,093	1,524	967	3,057	1,729	40
1990	9,453	3,699	5,754	274	115	1,267	2,043	965	2,985	1,772	32

Table A-5

Reported Offenses, Adult Arrests and Juvenile Arrests for Part II Offenses by Type of Offense Calendar Year 1990

Offense	Reported Offenses		Adult Arrests		Juvenile Arrests	
	Number	Percentage*	Number	Percentage*	Number	Percentage*
Assault	3,668	14	1,601	6	270	9
Forgery	589	2	360	<1	13	<1
Fraud	729	3	332	<1	0	0
Embezzlement	404	1	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	389	1	523	1	53	2
Vandalism	7,382	27	423	1	152	5
Weapons	918	3	1,135	4	193	6
Prostitution	1,242	5	1,360	3	5	<1
Sex Offenses	462	2	179	<1	42	1
Drug Laws	7,283	27	8,849	23	1,068	34
Gambling	6	<1	282	<1	33	1
Family Offenses	6	<1	14	<1	1	<1
Driving While Intoxicated	—	—	2,801	7	0	0
Liquor Laws	7	<1	25	<1	—	—
Disorderly	6	<1	10,567	27	461	15
Fugitive	990	4	5,380	14	638	21
Other	2,888	11	5,283	14	179	6
Total Part II	26,939	100	39,114	100	3,108	100

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

*Percentage may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Table A-6
Adult Drug Arrests by Charge and Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1986-1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989*	1990
Sales					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives**	1,919	2,087	2,049	3,063	3,248
Marijuana	613	572	441	130	347
Other***	2,526	2,638	876	217	193
Total	**5,058**	**5,297**	**3,366**	**3,410**	**3,788**
Possession					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives**	3,409	3,328	3,892	4,321	3,922
Marijuana	1,653	1,176	728	797	881
Other***	1,938	1,265	519	507	258
Total	**7,000**	**5,769**	**5,139**	**5,625**	**5,061**

*Revised from previously published figures.

**Includes heroin, morphine and codeine.
***Includes synthetics such as Demerol and methadone and other narcotic drugs such as barbiturates and benzedrine.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by : Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-7
Juvenile Arrests for Crime Index Offenses
Calendar Year 1981-1990

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1981	2,428	720	1,708	12	18	462	228	572	768	360	8
1982	2,228	669	1,559	5	7	457	200	503	724	318	14
1983	2,250	655	1,595	3	15	434	203	515	648	419	13
1984	2,051	650	1,401	4	20	388	238	384	512	497	8
1985	2,443	986	1,457	11	13	233	518	374	343	725	15
1986	2,141	580	1,561	8	19	279	274	243	296	1,015	7
1987	2,229	562	1,667	9	14	220	319	197	333	1,133	4
1988	2,278	499	1,779	26	11	179	283	122	235	1,414	8
1989	2,253	612	1,641	63	23	171	355	123	216	1,294	8
1990	2,142	752	1,390	67	23	200	462	91	254	1,043	2

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-8
Juvenile Drug Arrests by Charge and Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1986-1990

	1986	1987*	1988*	1989*	1990*
Sales					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives**	190	607	1,306	1,215	869
Marijuana	67	95	65	89	95
Other***	22	848	286	64	14
Total	**279**	**1,550**	**1,657**	**1,368**	**978**
Possession					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives**	106	103	150	95	87
Marijuana	791	130	33	0	0
Other***	46	111	73	15	3
Total	**943**	**344**	**256**	**110**	**90**

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.

**Heroin, morphine and codeine.
***Includes synthetics such as Demerol and methadone and other narcotic drugs such as barbiturates and benzedrine.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by : Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-9
Juvenile Part I, Part II, and Drug Arrests by Age and Gender
Calendar Year 1990

	Part I	Part II	Drugs*	Total
Age				
Under 10	37	51	5	88
10-12	98	150	17	248
13-14	489	590	170	1,079
15-16	982	1,290	482	2,272
17	536	1,027	394	1,563
Total	**2,142**	**3,108**	**1,068**	**5,250**
Gender				
Male	1,902	2,687	1,024	4,589
Female	240	421	44	661
Total	**2,142**	**3,108**	**1,068**	**5,250**

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-10

Gender of Juvenile Arrestees Tested for Drug Use by Type of Drug
Calendar Year 1990

	Number Tests	Number Positive Tests	Number Negative Percent*	Tests	Percent*
Females					
Cocaine	284	17	6	267	94
Opiates	284	1	<1	283	99
PCP	284	1	<1	283	99
Marijuana	284	8	3	276	97
Males					
Cocaine	3,115	448	14	2,667	86
Opiates	3,115	13	<1	3,102	99
PCP	3,115	37	1	3,078	99
Marijuana	3,115	249	8	2,866	92

*Percents based on total number of tests administered.
Categories not mutually exclusive.

Source: Pretrial Services Agency.

Prepared By: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-11

Age of Juvenile Arrestees Tested for Drug Use by Type of Drug
Calendar Year 1990

Age	Number Tests	Number Positive Tests	Number Negative Percent*	Tests	Percent*
7 to 12 yrs.					
Cocaine	152	0	0	152	100
Opiates	152	0	0	152	100
PCP	152	0	0	152	100
Marijuana	152	1	<1	150	99
13 to 14 yrs.					
Cocaine	814	53	7	761	93
Opiates	814	0	0	814	100
PCP	814	1	<1	813	99
Marijuana	814	23	3	790	97
15 to 16 yrs.					
Cocaine	1,848	189	10	1,659	90
Opiates	1,848	8	<1	1,840	99
PCP	1,848	12	<1	1,836	99
Marijuana	1,848	107	6	1,741	94
17 yrs.					
Cocaine	1,111	193	7	918	8
Opiates	1,111	6	<1	1,105	99
PCP	1,111	17	2	1,094	98
Marijuana	1,111	119	11	992	89

*Percents based on total number of tests administered.

Categories not mutually exclusive.

Source: Pretrial Services Agency.

Prepared By:Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table A-12
Receiving Home for Children Screenings
Fiscal Year 1990

Placement	Number of Juvenile Placements	Number of Total Screenings
Youth Services Alternative Programs	622	27
Shelter Home/ Group Home	138	6
Cedar Knoll Pending YSH*	235	10
Oak Hill Pending YSH	1	<1
Receiving Home Pending YSH	73	3
Cedar Knoll Minimum/medium	244	11
Cedar Knoll Maximum	480	21
Oak Hill Maximum	80	4
Receiving Home	378	17
Other	11	<1
Total Screenings	**2,262**	**100**

*Placement in youth shelter home.

Source: Youth Services Administration.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-13
Homicide Motive
Calendar Years 1987-1990

	1987		1988		1989		1990	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Drug	103	46	197	53	225	52	204	42
Robbery	17	8	31	8	26	6	65	13
Domestic	29	13	30	8	36	8	30	6
Argument	27	12	56	15	44	10	90	19
Rape/ Strangulation	1	<1	5	1	3	1	4	<1
Burglary	1	0	7	2	3	1	3	<1
Police Shooting	6	3	4	1	4	1	10	2
Other	13	6	16	4	20	5	35	7
Unknown	28	12	23	6	69	16	43	9
Total	**225**		**369**		**434**		**484**	

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-14
Method of Homicide
Calendar Years 1986-1990

	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Guns	107	55	137	61	266	72	333	77	377	78
Knives/Sharp Instrument	38	20	46	20	46	13	57	13	62	13
Object of Blunt Force	6	3	3	1	4	1	29	7	35	7
Other	37	19	20	9	27	7	11	3	10	2
Unknown	6	3	19	8	26	7	4	<1	0	0
Total	**194**		**225**		**369**		**430**		**484**	

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-15

Age of Homicide Victims
Calendar Years 1986-1990

Age	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
17 and Under	12	6	14	6	22	6	30	7	24	5
18-20	11	6	15	7	36	10	47	11	93	19
19-22	14	7	21	9	16	4	14	3	44	9
23-24	18	9	8	4	23	6	33	8	38	8
25-29	32	16	40	18	50	14	56	13	94	19
30-34	28	14	18	8	39	11	64	15	71	15
35-39	22	11	17	8	20	5	30	7	36	7
40-44	11	6	10	4	15	4	13	3	32	7
45-49	12	6	1	<1	9	2	13	3	12	2
50+	14	7	10	4	16	4	14	3	31	6
Unknown	20	10	71	32	123	33	120	28	9	2
Total*	**194**		**225**		**369**		**434**		**484**	

* Total includes justifiable homicide victims.

**Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Table A-16

Age of Alleged Homicide Assailants
Calendar Years 1986-1990

Age	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
17 and Under	8	6	9	7	26	14	63	19	67	20
18-20	20	15	17	3	44	24	78	23	97	28
21-22	10	7	12	9	17	10	32	10	33	10
23-24	13	10	16	12	28	15	28	8	21	6
25-29	29	21	29	22	28	15	38	11	28	8
30-34	15	11	17	13	20	11	15	5	17	5
35-39	17	13	10	8	6	3	19	6	16	5
40-44	10	7	7	5	10	5	13	4	3	<1
45-49	3	2	5	4	3	2	2	<1	2	<1
50+	7	5	8	6	4	2	2	<1	12	4
Unknown	2	1	3	2	0	0	42	13	45	13
Total	**135**		**133**		**186**		**332**		**341**	

*Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

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